

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Authorized Capital\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid up...\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling.....\$1,500,000
Silver.....\$25,000,000
Reserve Liability of
Proprietors.....\$20,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
J. M. G. Young, Esq., W. J. G. Young, Esq.,
J. H. G. Young, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. P. R. Holyoak, T. G. W. W. W. W.

CHIEF MANAGER:
A. H. BARLOW, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
Westminster Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in
LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED
DEPOSITS received for one year or
shorter periods in Local Currency and
Sterling on terms which will be quoted
on application.
Hongkong, 20th, May 1925.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORP-
ORATION. Rules may be obtained
on application.

INTEREST on deposits is calculated on
the lowest balance during each com-
pleted Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent.
per annum. Should there be no balance
on any day in a month no interest will
be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their
option Balance of \$100 or more to the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK
to be placed on a FIXED DEPOSIT at
CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January 1925.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE:

86, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.
Subscribed CapitalFr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-Up CapitalFr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve FundFr. 59,587,283.54

BRANCHES:

Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow,
Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe,
Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Batavia,
Sourabaya, Medan, Palembang,
P. N. B. (Netherlands East Indies),
Siam, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong,
Hanoi, Tonkin, Indo-China.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE Comptoir National d'Escompte
de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et
des Pays-Etrangers, Credit Industriel et Commercial,
Societe Generale.
IN LONDON The National Provincial and
County Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir
d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais,
Societe Generale, J. P. Morgan & Co.,
Messrs. American Banking Corporation,
Trust Company of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange
Business transacted.
A. LBOOT,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 20, 1924.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

RE-ESTABLISHED 1924.

HONGKONG BRANCH ESTABLISHED 1904.

Authorized Capital of 150,000,000 215,000,000

Paid-Up Capital of 80,000,000 115,000,000

Reserve Fund of 20,536,961 2,111,440

Special Reserve of 25,560,000 2,888,254

HEAD OFFICE:—Amsterdam.

EASTERN HEAD OFFICE:—Batavia.

BRANCHES:—

Batavia, Bandoeng, Bombay,
Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong,
Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla,
Medan, Peking, Rangoon,
Siam, Singapore, Soerabaya,
Tientsin, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:—

National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION.

M. J. HERRSCHLEE,

Agent,
Hongkong, November 4, 1924.THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE
BANK, LTD.

Established 1880.

Capital (full paid-up) Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 85,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:

Batavia, Bandoeng, Bombay,

Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong,

Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla,

Medan, Peking, Rangoon,

Siam, Singapore, Soerabaya,

Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

and Fixed Deposits. Terms on applica-

tion.
Every description of Banking Busi-ness transacted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Remittances
to and from all parts of the world.
Yokohama, 11th September 1924.THE BANK OF EAST
ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

10, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

Authorized Capital\$10,000,000

Paid-up Capital5,000,000

Reserve Funds1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son—Chairman.

Fung Ping Shan Mok Ching Keng

Li Koon Chun Wong Yun Tong

P. K. Kwok Euyuh Tai

Ng Ching Luk Kan Ying Fo

Fong Wai Tung Chan Ching Shuk

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted. Loans

granted on approved securities.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to let.

KAN TONG FO,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1925.

司公理管業實法中

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE

GERANCE.

DE LA BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

DE CHINE.

ETABLISSEMENT FRANCO

CHINOIS.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare,

Paris.

Subscribed Capital fully

paid-upFr. 18,000,000

Reserve FundFr. 10,790,000

Working fund provided by

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

DE CHINE.

Fr. 50,000,000.

BANKERS:

Paris: Societe Generale, Banque

Nationale de Credit, Banque de

Paris et des Pays-Etrangers, Ban-

que d'Indochine, Banque de

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: Irving Bank Columbia Trust

Co.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange Business transacted. Corre-

spondents throughout the world.

A. ROLLIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF

INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL

CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital£20,000,000

Reserve Fund£24,000,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-

prietors£20,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General

Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year

or shorter period at rates which will be

quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,

Manager.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(Taiwan Bank.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial

Charter, 1899.

Capital SubscribedYen 60,000,000

Capital (Paid-up)Yen 52,500,000

Reserve FundYen 12,980,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe,

Osaka.

FORMOSA:—Gilan, Kagai, Karemko,

Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan,

Sinchiku, Tachiu, Tainan, Takow,

Tamsui, Tientsin, Aikou.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy,

Fochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS:—Bangkok, Hongkong, Singa-

pore, Soerabaya, Samarang,

Batavia, Bombay, London, New

York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:

London County Westminster and

Parry's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial

Centres of Europe, America, Asia, Africa, and

Australia, and is prepared to transact every

description of Banking Business on the most

favorable terms. Interest allowed on Current

Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on applica-

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

COTTON MARKET.

Manchester Weekly Report.

September 9.

Trading in the cotton markets has been overshadowed by to-day's Bureau report on the American crop, writes Messrs. J. P. Hutton Co., Ltd. Prior to this being issued the tendency of values has been slightly upwards in consequence of rather more spot activity and also less optimistic private condition reports. At the same time, however, the heaviness of the crop movement and the poor demand for contracts have made themselves felt. General expectations appeared to be for an estimate of slightly over 14 million bales. The actual figures just published give the condition figure of 56.2 and the indicated yield as 13,740,000 bales, as compared with the previous estimate of 13,900,000 bales. This has naturally caused a further upturn in values, especially as it is believed that the deterioration shown since the report was compiled. The total ginned up to August 31, was 1,893,000 bales, a record for this date. In the Manchester market there has again been an extensive enquiry for yarn and cloth, but buying has been of a cautious nature. A moderate business has been arranged, mainly in small lots, as offers have shown a tendency to improve. The weakness of holders of stocks in many markets, as frequently happens under circumstances such as the present, in selling below replacing prices, appears to be causing as much loss of confidence as the recent downward movement of cotton. When the latter becomes more stable, as the outlook gets clearer, no doubt stock prices abroad will also strengthen. This is anticipated very soon as reports show that these stocks are far from being heavy in most styles. Cloth prices have shown practically no change except where weak manufacturers have been encountered. American yarn prices are unchanged, and Egyptians are steady to bid, per lb. deper. India enquiry has been moderately large and mainly for light styles, but greys, whites and prints have also been in demand. For China fancies have been sold and there is also some enquiry for whites, Java and the Straits. Settlements have bought some lots of prints, fancies and shirtings.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

Messrs. Wm. G. Hale and Co., Ltd., of Saigon, in their fortnightly circular dated October 1st state:—After having gradually declined during the first days of the last fortnight, our market suddenly rose owing to purchases effected for Java and Manila when arrivals of paddy were very small and old stocks exhausted. There have been also enquiries from Cuba for rice No. 1, long 25 per cent., and from Canton for rice meal and broken stocks of which are practically exhausted. Just now, no No. 1 rice having been milled for over a month. Market closes firm.

Paddy—Old stocks have been realised and there only remains available Cambodia paddy the price of which is firmer. From the interior arrivals are very small.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated October 5th state:—Our market has shown more activity during the last fortnight. Rather important sales of rice and broken 1 and 2 mixed have been closed with Java for November/December shipment, resulting in fair advance in the prices of the various grades. The total amount of rice exported from January 1 to September 30, 1925 is 1,142,739,000 tons against 931,825,000 in 1924.

We quote to-day white Saigon rice No. 1, 25 per cent., broken round grain, per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon, Hongkong \$6.80, 40.13.8, yen 9.75.

White Saigon rice No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$6.50, 40.13.2, yen 9.30 for October/November shipment.

The accounts of the Amalgamated Press (1925), Ltd., for the year ended June 30 disclose a net profit of 2481,543, after transferring 250,000 to the reserve fund and 210,000 to the pensions fund. A sum of 2400,285 was brought forward, making a total of 2881,828, out of which were paid the final dividends for 1923-24, and interim dividends for the year, leaving 2495,391. An interim dividend of 1s. per share (less tax) on the ordinary shares having been paid in January last, the directors now recommend a final dividend of 2s. per share (less tax), making 1s. 2s. per share, for the year, the same as for each of the previous two years. In view of the condition of trade in general, the directors recommend the payment of a bonus of 1s. per share to the ordinary shareholders.

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SODA ASH.

Proposed Control of Dumping.

The self-supply of soda ash is a question discussed with animation and enthusiasm. Many suggestions are made to free the soda industries from their dependence on foreign supplies. One is a modification in the regulations for the prevention of unfair dumping, another a higher duty on soda ash supplemented by grants in aid for the home industry, another, a reduction in the price of salt, another launching of a business in the Kwantung district, and so on.

The Government is aware of the gravity of the situation, and is carrying on careful study of the problem, the satisfactory solution of which hangs, after all, on modifications in the regulations against unfair dumping, in the opinion of the authorities. If changes are to be introduced in the rules, a model will be sought in the United States, according to

the "Osaka Jiji." Under the provision in the Tariff Law the imposition of a special duty where dumping is suspected is a matter for the Administrative Court to decide, whereas the Government thinks it proper to allow the judicial authorities to have their say, in the matter in conjunction with the Administrative Court. There was a case last year, says the Osaka journal, where unfair dumping was evident. The Magadi Company and Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. competed with each other for the market in Japan, offering the material at a substantial concession. The Government would not interfere because, perhaps, says the "Jiji," the substantial reduction in their prices was thought to be advantageous to the Japanese industry. The main difficulty arises when output grows in Japan unless the existing laws are modified. A decision may be given by the Administrative Court against the supplier as infringing the regulations, but the decision, not being backed by judicial authority, will be wanting in weight. A host of objections and criticisms will naturally affect the free exercise of authority on the part of the Administrative Court. When the judicial body joins in the handling

of the case, as in the United States, the decision will carry weight enough to convince those who are not affected by it directly of its equality.—"Japan Chronicle."

TRADE NOT EVERYTHING.

"A magnificent harvest is predicted. The peasants clamour for machines. M. Rakovsky, whom we count among the shrewder men, has hastened back to London, and we are told that he is ready to place orders in this country to the extent of £15,000,000," says the "Observer," commenting on our relations with Russia. "We shall soon see if this is a definite proposition. We are unchanged believers in the big possibilities of future, if not immediate, trade between industrial Britain and the Soviet territories, which are in effect a vast undeveloped Empire. But we can do nothing to strengthen directly or indirectly a Bolshevik campaign against the political life of the British Empire, or against those immense commercial interests of Britain in China, beside which the utmost present possibilities of Russian trade are a bagatelle. In that respect, we must know where we stand. Let us hope that plain speaking will maintain relations."

EMPIRE GOODS.

Women's Purchasing Committees Suggested.

The secretary of the British Empire Union suggests the formation of Women's Empire Purchasing Committees. The British Empire Union will give its advice in that direction. The Secretary states:— "In spite of whatever important committees may recommend, whatever Governments may decide, however much money may be voted for the purpose, the success or failure of any attempt to foster the universal purchase of Empire goods in Great Britain and the Dominions and Colonies lies with the general public. Here patriotic women have a great opportunity and can play a large rôle, especially as regards foodstuffs. They are the Empire's housekeepers, and by combined local effort in every town and village collective pressure could be put on shopkeepers to stock and sell British goods. Although the individual woman is practically powerless, and tradesmen can perhaps afford to lose isolated customers, they will naturally avoid doing so in bulk."

HONGKONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

	October 14, 1925.	June, 1925.	June, 1918.	June, 1914.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Beef Sirloin—Nga Mei Pa	lb.	32	24	12
" Prime Cut	"	32	23	12
" Corned—Ham Nga Yuk	"	34	23	20
" Roast—Shiu Nga Yuk	"	32	24	22
" Breast—Nga Hung	"	30	20	18
" Soup—Tong Yuk	"	24	20	18
" Steak—Nga Yuk Pa	"	32	24	22</

BRITAIN'S PRESTIGE.

THREATENED BY
TOLERANCE?

CANTON INCIDENT CITED.

The "Telegraph" regards the prevalent tendency to excuse the Chinese authorities and minimise personal outrages on British subjects as threatening the prestige of Britain in the Far East. The treatment in Canton of two Hong-kong journalists is referred to in this connection.

In editorial comment, Mr. Percival Landon's review of the situation in China is regarded as bringing out very clearly the painful fact that the Chinese politicians regard Great Britain and other Powers as their enemies. It is very difficult for British readers to realise this. There is no hostility towards China in England. We are sorry for her, we lament the misery that the collapse of her Central Government has brought upon the oldest of civilised peoples; we are anxious to give her effective help in recovering her ancient peace, though we do not know how to set about it. But of enmity or even dislike there is no trace on our side. Those who concern themselves with Chinese affairs are much readier to blame our Foreign Office for its supposed faults of commission or omission than to denounce the Chinese. It is surely remarkable that the deliberate insult offered to the British legation at Peking by subjecting it to a boycott and constraining the Chinese servants to leave the premises should not have excited public indignation at home, although the Peking Government, in permitting the boycott to continue, has disregarded Treaty stipulations as well as the ordinary diplomatic courtesies. The disgraceful incident at Canton recently, when two British journalists from Hongkong, relying on the Canton Government's assertion that there was no boycott of British shipping, landed on the quay and were immediately seized and thrust into a filthy jail, would have stirred our fathers and grandfathers to violent wrath. They, in their day, expected British citizens to be treated fairly in every part of the world, and they would have looked for something more than the evasive apology proffered at Canton—an apology not for the unlawful imprisonment, but for the use of the chains in which these unfortunate journalists were led through the city and exposed to the jeers of the mob. But the benevolence with which Great Britain is determined to regard Chinese doings, and the prevalent tendency to excuse the Chinese authorities because all real power is in the hands of military chieftains, may cause even these personal outrages on British subjects to be minimised and overlooked, though nothing could be worse for our prestige in the Far East. Yet, in spite of all our resolute manifestations of goodwill towards China, we are reminded by Mr. Landon that the friendliness is all on our side. The Chinese politicians, led by Mr. Wang, who is Moscow's warmest friend at Peking, regard us and the other Powers as enemies, and will enter the coming Conference with the object of doing us harm.

UNPLEASANT FACTS.

It is better to face the facts, unpleasant though they are, than to blind ourselves with illusions. China's hostility is bad enough, but the impotence of her self-styled Government is worse from a diplomatic standpoint, because it affords the Powers no hope of remedying her grievances satisfactorily. If President Tuan Chi-jui and his cabinet really controlled the Eighteen Provinces the Powers might easily come to terms with him, as Great Britain, America, and Japan are most anxious to restore good relations with their Chinese customers. But the truth is that the President is but the head of a shadow Government, a mere simulacrum of sovereignty, a marionette whose strings are pulled by the inscrutable "Christian" General Feng Yu-hsiang, whose troops occupy the capital, and who receives his munitions by way of Mongolia from his Bolshevik paymasters. Outside Peking and the border Provinces of Shensi and Kansu, which constitute Feng's present zone of occupation, his puppet President is virtually unrecognised, except as the giver of honorary titles to the military leaders who obtain temporary control in the several provinces. The Powers, in negotiating with the nominees of Tuan Chi-jui, will be dealing with men who have no power to implement their promises, but who undoubtedly will use the Conference as a means of inflaming the anti-foreign movement. As Mr. Landon points out, the Powers may, indeed, be deceived by the increase of the Chinese tariff on

foreign imports, which the Conference has been summoned to discuss. But they will be asked by the Chinese to go further, and to consider the complete abolition of the fiscal treaties and of the extra-territorial rights possessed by foreigners in China. If they refuse to do so the agitators will have fresh material for their propaganda. Yet no discussion of these matters can be helpful while there is no protection for foreigners and their property outside the Treaty ports. Even the tariff question is complicated by the prevailing disorder. As Mr. Landon says, if the Powers allow the Peking Government to raise some additional millions out of the Maritime Customs they will give fresh offence to all Feng's rivals. He would receive the money, through his obedient servants in Peking, and would spend it in spreading the Soviet agitation. The other Tsupans, or Tuhuns, with armies of their own, would want to know why the Powers were thus subsidising Feng against them. We should thus be assisting our bitterest opponent and annoying all the other powerful chiefs. Yet it is difficult to see how the Powers could insist on supervising the expenditure of the new Customs revenue if they agree to its being raised.

CHINA UNITY PROSPECTS.

It may be that some Chinese Napoleon will arise and restore the unity of the Empire. But the recent history of China's civil wars warns us that provincial dissensions and the lack of moral sense among the generals make the task of a Chinese Napoleon extremely difficult. Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian ruler, still has what is nominally the largest army, a quarter of a million strong, and exercises control, as far south as Shanghai. His chief rival, Feng Yu-hsiang, who was once the leading commander under Wu Pei-fu, the former overlord of Central China, and who rose to eminence by betraying Wu in his last struggle with Chang, is now, with Moscow's help, at the head of a force almost as numerous as the Manchurian host, and perhaps as well armed. Whether and when these two potentates, Chang and Feng, who depend respectively on Japan and on Russia, will come into collision no one can say. Nor is it safe to conclude that the victor in the duel, if it came, would necessarily gather Central China, to say nothing of the unruly South, into his fold, and make China one again. Chinese domestic politics are not so simple as that; the fierce animosities existing between the provinces are complicated by party feuds and personal ambitions, so that military victories, real or supposed, have hitherto had no definite results. We may suppose that the anarchy which is wasting China and ruining her trade will come to an end sooner or later, and that force will have to be used to restore order. But to assign a date to this consummation, or to suppose that Chang or Wu, or any other personality now prominent in Western eyes, will achieve the desired end would be very unwise. Our chief hopes must rest on the innate good sense and untiring industry of the Chinese people. If they could somehow be persuaded that the foreigner was not their enemy but anxious to be their friend, and to resume the trade which has benefited all parties engaged in it, they would soon bring about a revival, as they have done many times before in their long history. But how this change of view is to be brought about, in face of the persistent Bolshevik campaign throughout China, is the real problem to which Western diplomats, missionaries, and traders need to address themselves in earnest before still worse mischief has been done.

COAL STRIKE.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Washington, Oct. 14.—The country is completely untrifled over the anthracite coal strike which has been proceeding for six weeks. The miners themselves are enjoying a prolonged holiday, fishing, camping and touring. Some have taken temporary employment. A number of foreigners are profiting from the opportunity to visit their homes. The owners similarly are unperturbed. They believe that the strikers will return when their money is spent. In the meantime the country is carrying on with accumulated stocks which, however, will soon disappear with the approach of winter. The Government hitherto has been reluctant to intervene until the emergency has passed off. Moscow, October 14.—The observatory telegrams recorded a violent and prolonged earthquake at six thirty this evening. It is estimated to be at a distance of 400 miles probably in the East coast of the Chinese Gulf, on

CUSTOMS MEETING.

DIFFICULTIES WHICH MUST
BE MET.

MR. P. LANDON'S VIEWS.

Mr. Percival Landon, writing from Peking, takes the view that the prospects of the Customs Conference are not of the brightest and that the best hope of achieving some success rests in not shutting our eyes to certain obvious difficulties and dangers which if taken in time may be dealt with although they cannot be avoided. Before dealing with the many parties, Chinese and foreign, whose interests, ambitions, and intrigues are concerned with the Customs Conference in Peking, he writes, it is as well to touch upon certain aspects of the approaching congress which deserve attention at home. Apart from the principles involved there are certain material facts which distinguish this conference from any other and must be understood, if the complexity of the task that lies before the foreign delegates can be understood, or indeed the chance of successful issue estimated. Events in China move with such rapidity and their changes are so kaleidoscopic that it may be that a new situation—which means a new military situation—will have arisen before the opening days of November. But however political, financial or military considerations may regroup the forces opposed to the foreign representatives, there will be no change in the consistent anti-foreign complexion of Chinese policy during and probably after the meeting in Peking.

I have used the word "opposed" intentionally, as it would be a grave error to suppose that this conference can be either a friendly adjustment of conflicting interests or is one in which terms are imposed by either side. From the first moment to the last it will be a grim struggle, in which on the one side the interests of foreign States, and, indeed, of China herself, in maintaining and developing trade relations are believed to be vitally concerned, while the other side is blindly convinced that nothing less than Chinese independence is at stake.

A Shadow Government.

The first point to be borne in mind is that the Allies—if the term may be allowed, without indicating in any way an identity of interests—are dealing with a shadow Government that has no power either to conclude a treaty or to enforce any part of it, except by permission of and at the direction of a military autocrat. At the moment it is the Soviet Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang—whose outbursts of war and slaughter against foreigners will be fresh in the memory of Englishmen—who has the Peking Government under his absolute control. Without his assent from Kalgan or Kansu not a clause will be accepted by the Chinese Government or put afterwards into force. The second point of practical importance is that the conference will be held in a hostile capital. In itself this characteristic distinguishes this conference from any other international discussion in recent years. In the event of a dissolution of the congress without achieving a satisfactory result, this fact is worth while bearing in mind. To judge by the insults already directed against our own Legation and that of the United States, incidents may occur which may seriously complicate subsequent relations. In respect of these insults, the shadow Government has turned a deaf ear to protests, and a similar attitude on the part of the military autocrat might precipitate grave trouble. Such behaviour as sanctioning the action of those who are terrorising the Legation servants into desertion is inconceivable in any civilised Government, but the fact remains that the Government still tacitly endorses this intimidation, and that consequently the strike continues. It will be in an avowedly anti-foreign atmosphere that this debate will take place. The real enemy will not be directly represented, but every move in China's game will have been suggested or sanctioned from Moscow and played across the council-table by Mr. T. Wang, the ablest of Chinese politicians, and the most thorough adherent of the Soviet Government in China. No doubt he believes that he is merely using Moscow as a tool, but the recent experience of the unhappy Hu Han-min in Canton should teach him that he who sups with the devil needs a long spoon. But for the moment it is only the avowedly hostile "driving force" behind the Conference that I wish to emphasise. Thirdly, it must be remembered that additional revenue from the increase of Customs duties, which the Allies are of course pledged, will in itself cause acute

dissension in China, even before a treaty is signed. To give it to Peking is tantamount to giving it, through Feng, for the spread of Soviet propaganda throughout the Chinese Republic. The other Tsupans would only see in the grant a subsidy given by foreign influence to Peking for their undoing. Among these latter Chang Tso-lin himself must be ranked, unless he manages to obtain at least his full share of the increment by a private arrangement with his inevitable enemy Feng. Moreover, we should not overlook the recrudescence of activity from Yochow, whither Wu Pei-fu has betaken himself. On the one hand, nothing is so likely to arouse civil war as the handing over to Peking and Feng Yu-hsiang of any large share of the proceeds of these increased duties; on the other hand, nothing will exacerbate anti-foreign hatred more than any attempt of foreigners to control or deal in any way with this new surplus. It will be useless for foreigners to pretend that, after securing the loans, the use made of the extra revenue is no affair of theirs. The time has gone by when indirect responsibility can be repudiated in China. Certain European nations who used this excuse for pouring arms and ammunition into China during recent years are now regretting their action. If the Conference uses its unquestionable right to assign these extra revenues to Peking—the prisoner of each military autocrat in turn—it cannot plead irresponsibility if the civil war which it has been the constant endeavour of all foreign diplomacy to extinguish blazes up again more savagely than ever.

Powers Must Agree.

In some ways the Peking Conference presents resemblances to that of Lausanne, the course of which may usefully be studied now. Whether actually on the agenda or not, fiscal autonomy and abolition of the Capitulations will figure as, obstinately upon the Peking programme as at Dohy. The rôle of Greece as the only possible armed agent of the Allies in an emergency might—and in the event of a civil war inviting the intervention of Russia, must—be played by Japan. Once more the known unwillingness of some Allies, and the inability of others to interfere, will again be a trump card in the hands of our opponent; and we may be certain that any reasonable concessions on our part will be trumpeted through China as proof of our weakness. It is a knot of which Gordius might be proud. For the Allies in Peking to go outside the exact letter of the terms of reference would be sheer folly; yet to refuse to discuss the matters that China is more intent upon than any mere raising of the tariff will infallibly revive the anti-foreign hatred in an acuter form than ever.

The resources of diplomacy are great, and it is certain that our action here will vindicate our good faith at Washington; but over this conference there seems to hang the need of a second at a later date, when, to a united China which has proved her capacity to govern without corruption and without injustice, a full measure of independence shall be willingly conceded by the world. Still, it would be a dangerous illusion to cherish the hope that, however generously the Allied delegates may interpret their rights and duties, they will succeed in holding up the present anti-foreign movement which is carrying the red flag of Moscow into every corner of the Chinese Republic.

Last, and perhaps more important than all else, is the necessity of keeping the League of Nations wholly out of this trouble. No conception of the League is more fallacious than that which attributes to it a standpoint based upon universally recognised wisdom, justice, or even expediency. Although its creators were quite unconscious of the fact, neither in conception, organisation, nor practice is the League anything but the product of Western civilisation, Western law, and the Western attitudes towards life and even of Christianity. It was, in fact, called together to spread Western ideas, and the presence of such States upon its roll as China or Persia has not availed to broaden its outlook or make its precepts one whit more elastic. There is little in the Chinese outlook upon life, which the League would wholly understand; there is even less in the tenets of the League at which in time of stress China would not look askance. Moreover, in order to preserve the façade of impartiality, the League would draw for its representatives upon precisely those nations which have no interests in, and therefore no knowledge of, the East. We have just seen how strangely the Mesopotamian situation has been judged by the Allies appointed by the League; the display of a similar ignorance in Chinese affairs, and the Chinese outlook would produce no less a strange and disastrous result in the Far East.



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Hongkong, Thursday, October 15, 1925.

"VIA SIBERIA."

One of the signs of the return to normal after the war was early considered to be the "Via Siberia" mode of travelling to the East, or the direction to this effect written on correspondence. Only this week is it given as a piece of interesting news that a mail from home arrived in a record transit of twenty days. Information of this sort was fairly common before the war, and the Via Siberia route was becoming a fairly popular one with those who either were "no sailors bold," or with whom time was of some consequence. As a mail route, the Russia way has yet to be equalled—unless it will be equalled and surpassed, as seems probable by air mail routes—for it has meant the early confirmation of cables, contracts, and orders, and has made home seem just round the corner. It is only recently that the line has again been open for traffic and there is on record the interesting experiences of those who have essayed the journey since the Soviet became responsible for the control of the line. These experiences were interesting to say the least, but not encouraging to those who contemplated a journey across Europe. The news now cabled out will effectively dampen any ardour that would be

travellers had in this connection. A judge, the son of a judge, feeling the restraint of Soviet hospitality, freely acknowledged, feels called upon to recount his and his fellow-passengers' experiences during a journey home. Three times held up by the over-heating of an axle, may not be a matter worth complaining about; but a considerable delay due to the work of bandits, is a reasonable cause of complaint, more so when the work of these outlaws results in the loss of lives of railway workers, and is likely to do so in the case of passengers belonging to different countries. The incidents mentioned by Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., point to serious facts which cannot be blinked. Russia's internal affairs are by no means settled or secure. Counter-revolutionaries appear to be carrying on a sort of guerilla warfare, and this suggests that "Red" activities now so well known under the word Bolshevism, are not generally appreciated. Nor are they, we imagine, likely to be appreciated. Thus we may still expect the removal of bolts and pins from railway-lines, more or less as a matter of course for some little time to come. The statement that the railway track and rolling stock are both in a "shocking state," suggest a laxity of control due either to indifference, or to what is probably more correct, to the fact that the Government has its hands too full as a result of its interference in things which it can be argued do not concern it in the least. In the Far East the work of Russian politicians, is well known. The fact of it is self-evident. To Bolsheviks we ascribe all our present troubles; and in spite of denials to the contrary, there is a vast deal of truth in what is said. This pointed warning from home will certainly have the effect of hesitancy or abstinence. Sympathise, as we may desire to do with counter-revolutionaries, sympathy stops short at the possibility of being killed by them in their efforts to remove from the earth those who, apparently, are doing no good on it. Mr. Grantham's warning will probably be misinterpreted, and misinterpreted. But it will do good in drawing attention to the

fact that there are British ships comfortable and speedy and routes, effectively controlled by a British navy, which give all that the most exacting traveller can desire.

Good Work.

The local Police Department should have just reason to be proud of their efforts when the statistics for the year come to be published as the measures taken since the commencement of the strike four months ago have resulted in a remarkable falling off in the number of serious crimes which in normal times fill the daily registers. This happy result has been achieved by hard work on the part of the officials of this department and to some extent through other causes. These latter include the valuable assistance of special constables, the quietening effect on evildoers by the presence of the mobilised Volunteers, and the stoppage of the Canton traffic, which enabled the authorities to exercise more efficient control on Chinese passengers by ships. Added to these is the good which resulted in eliminating the lawless element by periodical raids on suspected houses and dwellings in general.

CHARMED 1492.

A LUCKY SWEEP TICKET
NUMBER.

MOVIE AND FORTUNE.

Has any particular number special significance in lotteries, cash sweeps, raffles, draws, etc., purely matters of luck in which each and every number has the same chance? Some people maintain that No. 1492 has a better chance of winning than, say, 777. Again, the first and last number in a sweep are always thought to "not have the highest chance of coming out." Those who went down to last Saturday's sweep will be able to bear testimony that ticket No. 1 won a big prize!

At any rate a story is going around town that ticket No. 1492 in next year's Derby sweep of a local club—in which the total is likely to be very big—is going to be lucky. Like the cash sweeps of most clubs, each ticket costs \$10. But ticket No. 1492 is now assessed at a value of \$50. Suppositions? If you like. But there's also a coincidence. Very recently the Queen's Theatre showed a picture "Conductor 1492" featuring a well-known comedian. For some reason or other, somebody who saw the picture is alleged to have taken a special fancy to the number, hence the rise in value of the ticket. Just as there are fanatics who say that a number divisible by seven or three, or the total of the digits of which is divisible by a, will win a piece of great cheese from the moon, so there will others who find a message from the Goddess of Chance in a movie title.

CLASSICAL RECITAL.

LAST NIGHT'S GREAT
SUCCESS.

A 200-YEAR OLD VIOLIN.

Sheer delight was the result of the concert given last night by Messrs. Leon Jongen and J. A. Bilewski. The programme opened with the exacting Kreutzer Sonata of Beethoven, for violin and piano. The title has a Tolstoyan flavour; the composition is one of the great masterpieces in music. Amongst the whirl and excitement of the bold and vigorous opening Presto, the hymn-like second subject stands out. Nothing is lost of the tenderness of the Andante in the brilliant variations which follow it, whilst the tarantelle-like Finale has a wonderful appeal. Both artists played as to the manner born, and gave a superb rendering. Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor is beautiful—the Andante and allegro movements particularly. Mr. Bilewski's technique, lightness of touch, and great interpretative powers were shown in his rendering of this thing of sweetness. This was further, shown in a cycle of four pieces including Couperin's Chanson Louis XIII and "Pavane" to the immense liking of the audience. Bruckner's Valse and Tchaikovsky's Capriccio. Mr. L. Jongen is not a whit behind his colleague and demonstrated the possession of great gifts in his work at the piano. Mr. Bilewski's violin (by Guernier), is exactly 200 years old. Mr. Jongen had the satisfaction of playing on a tuncful Collard and Collard supplied by Messrs. Anderson. The audience was large in numbers and keenly appreciative.

First Boy (displaying pet dog): "Call this dog 'Sausage' because he's only half-bred—see?"
Second Boy: "That reminds me of a goat we called 'nearly' because he was all butt; and a prize pig we called 'Robinson' because he drew so."

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

How political enemies become very human in their everyday relations is illustrated by Mr. Will Thorne, the Labour M.P., in his autobiography "My Life's Battles," which Messrs. Newnes publish at 3s. 6d.

Mr. Thorne says that he met Lord Birkenhead in a London tube station when he (Mr. Thorne) was about to set out on his wartime visit to Russia.

"Hello, Thorne," said Lord Birkenhead (then Sir F. E. Smith). "I've been reading about your going to Russia as a delegate. Do you know it is very cold out there?"

Mr. Thorne replied that he only knew of what he had read of Russia.

"Oh!" came the reply. "You had better take this coat with you."

Despite the Labour member's protests, Lord Birkenhead insisted on lending his magnificent coat there and then.

Lady Astor regarded Mr. Thorne with special favour because he gave his corner seat in the house of Commons to her.

"Just after this incident," he relates, "she presented me with two gold-cased pencils and a beautiful diamond and pearl tie-pin."

"When I was ill in Aberdeen she sent me roses from her own garden. During my wife's illness she also sent her fruit and flowers, as well as to my son when he was in hospital in Falmouth."

Mr. Thorne was later a guest at one of Lady Astor's political dinners, but he would only go on condition that he could wear his everyday clothes.

The last page of the book contains a pathetic reference to the author's late wife.

"During the 30 years of our married life," he writes, "I had many ups and downs, all of which she shared with me. She was a thrifty and economical Chancellor of the Household Exchequer."

"Her foresight was revealed to me in a way I never realised when, after her death, I found that she had left me £450, which she had saved, and of which I knew nothing."

The Shreds man does GREAT. not know Colonel Tillinghast L'Hon medicine Huston and is not quite sure if the Bishop will be altogether pleased at mentioning him and his projected mission to Europe. The Colonel says:—

"I have but one purpose. That is to try to sample every legitimate form of liquid refreshment that Europe makes."

"I may not live long, but I want to be able to gasp out in my last words that I had a few weeks of unashamed drinking before I died. I do not feel that I should have to drink in private. Drinking is not a crime."

"The average American is law-abiding, but he can't persuade himself the Volstead act is a law. So he ignores it. I don't know any one in New York who doesn't drink. But they're law-keeping citizens."

"My bootlegger is, for example, an excellent man. He has told me from time to time that he would never dream of selling narcotics, for, he explains, 'It's against the law.'"

"But, after all, we have never, in all American history produced a single bottle of real whiskey or a legitimate drink of beer. The quality of drink has deteriorated especially in the past year, though in recent months it has improved a bit."

Prohibition hath her heroes. Arthur's Knights in search of the Holy Grail are not in it with the Colonel. Though he may be misunderstood the 'Shreds' man believes he is not far wrong in accusing the Colonel of red tendencies. Who nose!

One impressive feature at least of Mischa Levitzki's recitals, is his playing of the British national anthem. It is played impressively and thereby commands respect. But perhaps best of all, Mischa plays at the commencement and not at the end of his recitals. Here is a practice which might well be copied. In Australia it is almost the custom. In Hongkong it is only done when H.E. the Governor is present.

THE ISLAND OF "MARY ROSE."

The glamour, the mystery, the romance of the Hebrides have been the theme of many a song and many a story. Mr. MacGregor has treated his text with a freshness and understanding which must compel attention and excite admiration.

His youthful and vivid imagination: his love of Nature in all her manifestations; the distinction of his phrasing; the intimacy with which he bids his readers wander hand-in-hand and sense which he loves so well, must make a strong appeal, at any rate to Highlanders, whether they dwell at home or across the seas.

—Lord Alness, in a Foreword to Behold the Hebrides!

This tribute by Lord Alness to Mr. Alasdair Alpin MacGregor's book Behold the Hebrides or Wayfaring in the Western Isles (W. & R. Chambers, Ltd., 7s. 6d. net), will be endorsed by all who get Mr. MacGregor's delightful book. The author, for instance, is familiar with the island associated with Barrie's Mary Rose. He writes in one of his sketches:—"This road to the Isles have a charm that only the romanticist can comprehend. I am thinking at the moment of a bridle-path that runs between the great mountains of the Forest of Harris on the one side, and a gleaming sunlit sea on the other, until it merges into a heather and bracken-covered track far up on the hillside."

It leads by a whaling station to Dunmhuirhead and Amhuinn-saidhe—the river of the Stranger and of the Warrior-Guest. Here a heath-apprent path branches off to the ferry for the Island of Soay, from which 'Mary Rose' was spirited away to Tir-nan-Og. The main track—if it may be termed a track—continues for another six or eight miles, and ultimately brings one down to the sea in front of the Isle of Scarpa—an island simply teeming with spooks and gnomes and weird things that only show themselves in the darkness.

"Anyone who has never seen a fay or elf, and sincerely wishes to do so, should certainly go along this island-road, on a dark night, and meander round the black, eerie walls of Amhuinn-saidhe Castle, and he will readily be assured of the existence of the supernatural. Then the Island of Taransay, which also is plainly discernible from this

track, is 'haunted' in every sense of the word."

There are so many roads to the Isles, some known only to the great gatherer or to the cockle gatherer or to the fisher folk, while others are no more than the beat tracks of the mountain hare and the timid, swift-footed deer.

But they all have their poetry; and they are visited by the enchanter and the green-hooded aghaveen, and the birds that come in from the sea bringing with them something of their deep, impenetrable habitat. These downy-winged strangers, the last fragments of another age, are continually visiting among us. They know all the roads to our Isles, and, as they pay us their little visits, they add their little contributions to what is already an environment of magic and of fulfilment.

"Little wonder that some folks suffer from what Macgregor calls 'sea-lover'," says Mr. Alasdair MacGregor in a later chapter on "The Call of the Sea." "And, if you could only watch the departure of the boat from Stormary on a calm, quiet afternoon, or when a fresh gale was blowing, I feel certain that with him you would say: 'I simply must go down to the sea again, to the lonely sea, and the sky!'"

"And, as I write, I feel this 'sea-fever' coming over me; and I would give anything if I could go down to the sea in the mysterious Isle of Lewis, and linger along those white and golden sands, where the players and the curlew wade! Oh! to be scrambling among those rocks that have withstood the storms of countless ages, or to be investigating again that cave at Ness, where the pigmies used to dwell, and where the dauntless sea-reivers of old were wont to conceal their plunder!"

"The sea is a great leveller of men as well as of things that have no being—there is neither disdain or class distinction about the sea. Seafaring is a calling, whose watchword is internationality. Nothing could be more playfully instructive in these days of imperialistic tendency than to inspect those strangely different visitors from many lands that are berthed in the docks of a modern seaport town."

"Seafaring is a calling where all men are men, and nothing more. And what higher praise can we bestow upon a human being in this age of artificiality than to say that he is a plain, unaffected man?"

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Hongkong, Thursday, October 15, 1923.

"VIA SIBERIA"

One of the signs of the return to normal after the war was early considered to be the "Via Siberia" mode of travelling to the East, or the direction to this effect written on correspondence. Only this week is it given as a piece of interesting news that a mail from Home arrived in a record transit of twenty days. Information of this sort was fairly common before the war, and the Via Siberia route was becoming a fairly popular one with those who either were "no sailors bold," or with whom time was of some consequence. As a mail route, the Russia way has yet to be equalled—unless it will be equalled and surpassed, as seems probable by air mail routes—for it has meant the early confirmation of cables, contracts, and orders, and has made home seem just round the corner. It is only recently that the line has again been open for traffic and there is on record the interesting experiences of those who have essayed the journey since the Soviet became responsible for the control of the line. These experiences were interesting to say the least, but not encouraging to those who contemplated a journey across Europe. The news now cabled out will effectually dampen any ardour that would be

travellers had in this connection. A judge, the son of a judge, feeling the restraint of Soviet hospitality, freely acknowledged, feels called upon to recount his and his fellow-passengers' experiences during a journey home. Three times held up by the overheating of an axle, may not be a matter worth complaining about; but a considerable delay due to the work of bandits, is a reasonable cause of complaint, more so when the work of these outlaws results in the loss of lives of railway workers, and is likely to do so in the case of passengers belonging to different countries. The incidents mentioned by Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., point to serious facts which cannot be blinked. Russia's internal affairs are by no means settled or secure. Counter-revolutionaries appear to be carrying on a sort of guerrilla warfare, and this suggests that "Red" activities now so well known under the word Bolshevism, are not generally appreciated. Nor are they, we imagine, likely to be appreciated. Thus we may still expect the removal of bolts and pins from railway-lines, more or less as a matter of course for some little time to come. The statement that the railway track and rolling stock are both in a "shocking state," suggest a luxury of control due either to indifference, or to what is probably more correct, to the fact that the Government has its hands too full as a result of its interference in things which it can be argued do not concern it in the least. In the Far East the work of Russian politicians is well known. The fact of it is self-evident. To Bolsheviks we ascribe all our present troubles, and in spite of denials to the contrary, there is a vast deal of truth in what is said. This pointed warning from home will certainly have the effect of hesitancy or abatement. Sympathise as we may desire to do with counter-revolutionaries, sympathy stops short at the possibility of being killed by them in their efforts to remove from the earth those who, apparently are doing no good on it. Mr. Grantham's warning will probably be misconstrued and misinterpreted. But it will do good in drawing attention to the

fact that there are British ships comfortable and speedy and routes effectively controlled by a British navy, which give all that the most exacting traveller can desire.

Good Work.

The local Police Department should have just reason to be proud of their efforts when the statistics for the year come to be published as the measures taken since the commencement of the strike four months ago have resulted in a remarkable falling off in the number of serious crimes which in normal times fill the daily registers. This happy result has been achieved by hard work on the part of the officials of this department and to some extent through other causes. These latter include the valuable assistance of special constables, the quietening effect on evildoers by the presence of the mobilised Volunteers, and the stoppage of the Canton traffic, which enabled the authorities to exercise more efficient control on Chinese passengers by ships. Added to these is the good which resulted in eliminating the lawless element by periodical raids on suspected houses and dwellings in general.

CHARMED 1492.

A LUCKY SWEEP TICKET NUMBER.

MOVIE AND FORTUNE.

Has any particular number special significance in lotteries, cash sweeps, raffles, draws, etc. purely matters of luck in which each and every number has the same chance? Some people maintain that No. 738 has a better chance of winning than, say, 777. Again, the first and last number in a sweep are always thought to "not" have the slightest chance of coming out. Those who went down to last Saturday's races will be able to bear testimony that ticket No. 1 won a big prize!

At any rate a story is going around town that ticket No. 1492 in next year's Derby sweep of a local club—in which this total is likely to be very big—is going to be lucky. Like the cash sweeps of most clubs, each ticket costs \$10. But ticket No. 1492 is now assessed at a value of \$50. Superstitions? If you like. But there is also a coincidence. Very recently the Queen's Theatre showed a picture "Conductor 1492" featuring a well-known comedian. For some reason or other, somebody who saw the picture is alleged to have taken a special fancy to the number, hence the rise in value of the ticket. Just as there are faddists who say that a number divisible by seven or three, or the total of the digits of which is divisible by 7, will win a piece of green cheese from the moon, so there will be others who find a message from the Goddess of Chance in a movie title.

CLASSICAL RECITAL.

LAST NIGHT'S GREAT SUCCESS.

A 200-YEAR OLD VIOLIN.

Sheer delight was the result of the concert given last night by Messrs. Leon Jongen and J. A. Bilowski. The programme opened with the exciting Kravtchik Sonata of Beethoven, for violin and piano. The title has a "Tosstoyan" flavour; the composition is one of the great masterpieces in music. Amongst the whirl and excitement of the bold and vigorous opening Presto, the bygone-like second subject stands out. Nothing is lost of the tenderness of the Andante in the brilliant variations which follow it, whilst the tarantelle-like finale has a wonderful appeal. Both artists played as to the manner born, and gave a superb rendering. Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor is beautiful—the Andante and Allegro movements particularly. Mr. Bilowski's technique, lightness of touch, and great interpretative powers were shown in his rendering of this thing of sweetness. This was further shown in a cycle of four pieces including Chopin's Chanson (Luis XIII) and Pavane to the Immense Liking of the audience—a Brahms Valse and Tamps brilliant Capriccio. Mr. L. Jongen is not a whit behind his colleague and demonstrated the possession of great gifts in his work at the piano. Mr. Bilowski's violin (by Guernini), is exactly 200 years old. Mr. Jongen had the satisfaction of playing on a tuncful Collard and Collard supplied by Messrs. Anderson. The audience was large in numbers and keenly appreciative.

First Boy (displaying pet dog): "I call this dog 'Sausage,' because he's only half-bred—see?"
Second Boy: "That reminds me of a goat we called 'nearly,' because he was all butt; and a prize cockerel was called 'Robinson,' because he crew so."

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

How political enemies become very human in their everyday relations is illustrated by Mr. Will Thorne, the Labour M.P., in his autobiography, "My Life's Battles," which Messrs. Newnes publish at 8s. 6d.

Mr. Thorne says that he met Lord Birkenhead in a London tube station when he (Mr. Thorne) was about to set out on his wartime visit to Russia.

"Hello, Thorne," said Lord Birkenhead (then Sir F. E. Smith). "I've been reading about your going to Russia as a delegate. Do you know it is very cold out there?"

Mr. Thorne replied that he only knew of what he had read of Russia.

"Oh!" came the reply. "You had better take this coat with you."

Despite the Labour member's protests, Lord Birkenhead insisted on lending his magnificent coat there and then.

Lady Astor regarded Mr. Thorne with special favour because he gave his corner seat in the house of Commons to her.

"Just after this incident," he relates, "she presented me with two gold-cased pencils and a beautiful diamond and pearl tie-pin."

"When I was ill in Aberdeen she sent me roses from her own garden. During my wife's illness she also sent her fruit and flowers, as well as to my son when he was in hospital in Falmouth."

Mr. Thorne was later a guest at one of Lady Astor's political dinners, but he would only go on condition that he could wear his everyday clothes.

The last page of the book contains a pathetic reference to the author's late wife.

"During the 30 years of our married life," he writes, "I had many ups and downs, all of which she shared with me. She was a thrifty and economical Chancellor of the Household Exchequer."

"Her foresight was revealed to me in a way I never realised when, after her death, I found that she had left me £450, which she had saved, and of which I knew nothing."

The Shreds man does GREAT. not know Colonel Tillinghast. L. Hom medieu Huston and is not quite sure if the Bishop will be altogether pleased at mentioning him and his projected mission to Europe. The Colonel says:—

"I have but one purpose. That is to try to sample every legitimate form of liquid refreshment that Europe makes."

"I may not live long, but I want to be able to gasp out in my last words that I had a few weeks of unashamed drinking before I died."

"I do not feel that I should have to drink in private. Drinking is not a crime."

"The average American is law-abiding, but he can't persuade himself the Volstead act is a law. So he ignores it. I don't know any one in New York who doesn't drink. But they're law-keeping citizens."

"My bootlegger is, for example, an excellent man. He has told me from time to time that he would never dream of selling narcotics, for, he explains, 'It's against the law.'"

"But, after all, we have never, in all American history produced a single bottle of real whiskey or a legitimate drink of beer. The quality of drink has deteriorated especially in the past year, though in recent months it has improved a bit."

Prohibition bath her heroes. Arthur's Knights in search of the Holy Grail are not in it with the Colonel. Though he may be misunderstood the Shreds man believes he is not far wrong in accusing the Colonel of red tendencies. Who nose!

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

One impressive feature at least of Mischka Levitzki's recitals, is his playing of the British national anthem. It is played impressively and thereby commands respect. But perhaps best of all, Mischka plays at the commencement and not at the end of his recitals. Here is a practice which might well be copied. In Australia it is almost the custom. In Hongkong it is only done when H.E. the Governor is present.

THE ISLAND OF "MARY ROSE."

The glamour, the mystery, the romance of the Hebrides have been the theme of many a song and many a story. Mr. MacGregor has treated his text with a freshness and understanding which must compel attention and excite admiration.

His youthful and vivid imagination, his love of Nature in all her manifestations, the intimacy with which he bids his readers wander hand-in-hand with him by the hills and lochs and seas which he loves so well, must make a strong appeal, at any rate to Highlanders, whether they dwell at home or across the sea.

Lord Alness, in a Foreword to "Behold the Hebrides!"

This tribute by Lord Alness to Mr. MacGregor's book "Behold the Hebrides," or "Wayfaring in the Western Isles" (W. & R. Chambers, Ltd., 7s. 6d.), will be endorsed by all who get Mr. MacGregor's delightful book.

The author, for instance, is familiar with the island associated with Burns' Mary Rose. He writes in one of his sketches:—"This rocks to the Isles have a charm that only the romanticist can comprehend. I am thinking at the moment of a little path that runs between the great mountains of the Forest of Harris on the one side, and a gleaming sunlit sea on the other, until it merges into a heather and bracken-covered track far up on the hillsides."

It leads by a whaling station to Bunamhuin and Anluinn—sighs—the river of the Stranger and, of the Warrior-Guest. Here a heath-scented path branches off to the ferry for the Island of Soay, from which "Mary Rose" was spirited away to Tir-nan-Og.

The main track—if it may be termed a track—continues for another six or eight miles, and ultimately brings one down to the sea in front of the Isle of Scarpa—an island simply teeming with spooks and gnomes and weird things that only show themselves in the darkness.

"Anyone who has never seen a fuy or elf, and sincerely wishes to do so, should certainly go along this island-road on a dark night, and meander round the black eerie walls of Amhuinn-suidhe Castle, and he will readily be assured of the existence of the supernatural. Then the Island of Taransay, which also is plainly discernible from this

track, is 'charmed' in every sense of the word."

There are so many roads to the Isles, some known only to the past gatherer or to the croaker and other or the fisher folk, who others are no more than the best of tracks of the mountain hare and the timid, swift-footed deer.

But they all have their poetry, and they are visited by the curious and the green-hooded adherents and the birds that come in from the sea, bringing with them scolding of their deep, impetuous habit.

These downy-winged strangers, the last fragments of another age, are continually visiting among us. They know all the roads to our Isles, and, as they pay us a call, they add their little contributions to what is already an environment of magic and of fulfilment.

"Little wonder that some folk suffer from what Macfie calls 'Isle- fever'!" says Mr. MacGregor in a later chapter of "The Call of the Sea."

And if you could only watch the departure of the feet from Stornoway in a calm, quiet afternoon, or watch a fresh gale was blowing, I am certain that with him you would say:—"I simply must go down to the sea again, to the lonely sea and the sky."

"And, as I write, I feel this 'Isle fever' coming over me; and I would give anything if I could go down to the sea in the mysterious Isle of Lewis, and linger along those white and golden sands where the plovers and the curlews wade! Oh! to be scrambling among those rocks that have withstood the storms of countless ages, or to be investigating again that cave at Ness, where the pigmies used to dwell, and where the countless sea-rivers of old were wont to conceal their plunder!"

"The sea is a great leveler of men as well as of things that have no being—there is neither disdain or class distinction about the sea. Seafaring is a calling whose watershed is internationality. Nothing could be more playfully instructive in these days of imperialistic tendency than to inspect those strangely different visitors from many lands that are berthed in the docks of a modern seaport town."

"Seafaring is a calling where all men are men and nothing more. And what higher praise can we bestow upon a human being in this age of artificiality than to say that he is a plain, unaffected man?"

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1923.

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EN APPROVES

POLICY

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(Reuter's Service)

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LOCARNO SUCCESS

BERLIN APPROVES ENVOY'S POLICY

(Reuter's Service.)

Berlin, Oct. 14.

While official quarters insist that the Locarno Conference has not yet reached a crisis, it is admitted that after Herr Kempner's report to President Hindenburg, which is likely to be followed by a joint session of the President, Hindenburg and the Cabinet, a telegram may be sent to the German Delegation at Locarno.

An official stated that there were two possibilities—either that the Locarno Delegation would be told to go straight ahead, or a telegram would be sent which would very likely result in the break up of the conference.

THE FACTS

Locarno, Oct. 14.

A communiqué states that after hearing the juridical experts' report, the Conference decided to accept the greater part of the final draft of the Security Pact, reserving a few points for further discussion.

An unofficial announcement that the Allies have given Germany assurances, recognising her special situation vis a vis article 16 of the Covenant, thereby enabling her to join the League has created confidence that the Pact will finally be signed in a few days. Much progress has also been registered on minor points, like the Rhineland occupation.

ONE PROBLEM LEFT

Locarno, Oct. 14.

The German Government, after hearing Herr Kempner who travelled by aeroplane to Berlin from Locarno to report progress, fully approved the Delegation's policy.

It is generally conceded that all questions regarding the Western Security Pact are disposed of. The sole remaining problem concerns the guaranteeing of the Eastern frontiers.

BACK FROM BERLIN

Berlin, Oct. 14.

Herr Kempner returns to Locarno today. The Conference will be resumed this evening.

Locarno, Oct. 14.

The German delegation has received President Hindenburg's authorisation to adhere to the security pact.

Rome, Oct. 14.

Signor Mussolini has gone to Locarno to participate in the final work of the conference.

HIGHER RATES?

TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCE DECISION

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, Oct. 14.

Subject to the approval of the plenary Conference, the Tariff Committee of the International Telegraph Conference has agreed that the increased terminal transit charges on telegrams shall be applied on April 1, 1926.

The increases, which it is considered certain will be formally adopted in spite of British opposition, will constitute the maximum rates chargeable and are not obligatory.

PANAMA TROUBLE

(Reuter's Service.)

Panama, October 14.

The high rents demanded by landlords, which caused the recent strike of tenants and consequent disorders, are to be reduced. The situation is accordingly easier yesterday and quiet.

When troops raided the headquarters of the strike leaders, they seized literature and closed the place. A striker jumped from a window and broke his spine, dying as a result. The raid had a sobering effect on the populace.

STRIKE FIASCO

(Horus Agency.)

Paris, Oct. 13.

The papers emphasize that the general strike of 24 hours the Communists tried to launch yesterday as a protest against the Moroccan war was a complete fiasco, and that some of the incidents that occurred were due to deception of the ringleaders, who were infuriated at this failure.

The "People," the paper of the non-Communist trade unions, writes that the strike failed quite naturally.

"L'Œuvre" states that Communists were backed by no actual popular forces.

"Le Martin" says the Bolsheviks could not show powerless rage. All the papers endorse the good sense of the workers in refusing to be involved in a purely political move.

EUGENE SANDOW

FAMOUS STRONG MAN DEAD

(Reuter's Service.)

London, October 14.

Eugene Sandow, the famous strong man, is dead.

Eugene Sandow gained fame by his feats of strength. Originally a weakling, he determined to improve his physique, with what results are known, for his was the ideal form. He was a thorn in the side of the music-hall strong man, at one time a feature of music-hall programmes. Sandow was often a member of the audience and caused mild sensations by offering to take up the challenge made from the stage regarding weight-lifting feats. After his success as a public performer, Sandow opened a physical culture school, and taught exercises by correspondence. His name also became allied with a health-giving cocoa.

PURPLE HAIR

"KISS-PROOF" LIP-STICKS

EYEBROWS RETURN

The "kiss-proof" lip-stick has appeared as the latest beauty aid. It has an unfamiliar look about it, and is guaranteed waterproof.

It is enjoying a great vogue among women who are fond of emotional plays, where tears are always a menace to carefully prepared complexions.

Eyebrows are to be worn thicker this season, and those with the new purple hair are having puce eyebrows in a rather darker shade.

Mauve hair has been a feature of Casino life on the Continent. It must not be a wig, but genuine white hair dyed. So far it has never been seen by daylight.

Fatter faces are also fashionable, and are meant to be worn with the new three-cornered hats. The figure must remain as thin as ever.

Supports worn inside the mouth to plump the cheeks are being used by many who have become haggard.

TO PLEASE THE MEN

One of the most amusing incidents at the recent mid-season dress shows in Paris was the suppressed cheer with which the male spectators greeted.

(1) Long-haired mannequins.
(2) Bright blue dresses.
(3) Taper hats.

Masculine taste has evidently been studied, for there is a great deal of vivid colour, notably blue and violet, in the new frocks. Skirts are shorter than ever. Those for day and dancing wear are just above the knee. They are also much fuller. The general effect of a winter ballroom will be swirling clouds of petals above very long stems. To give some weight to filmy short skirts fur is being extensively used.

Rainbow dresses are another novelty, rendered more striking by diamante embroideries.

Hats in general remain small, but a fair number of picturesque models in velvet and velour with wide brims and sweeping ostrich feathers are to be seen.

WINTER COATS

Winter coats in bright purple cloth are ornamented with open-work embroidery which permits the contrasting coloured lining to be seen. Others have immense fur-collars and panels, all composed of fur inset in the flaring skirts.

Women are to be veiled once more. The veil will be attached to the hat and match it in colour. It will be drawn tightly over the face and swathed round the neck.

Waist lines are an inch, or two higher than last year, but the Empire line, though still suggested in many models by bands of jewels and ribbon under the arms, has not been brought on.

For the end of summer and early autumn a novelty has appeared in white velvet tailored suits, some corded, some plain. With these a heavy white linen jumper is worn, trimmed with chiffon frills. A white fox fur completes the toilette, which bids fair to rival the jumper suit in popularity.

Court shoes with elaborate buckles will supersede strapped shoes this winter.

Completely bare backs will be seen in the evening, with a single beauty spot of black velvet on one shoulder blade. Evening dresses are, however, cut very high in front.

Tokyo, October 14.—This morning's newspapers generally applaud the Government's proposal that both Japan and America relinquish the Chinese Radio rights constituting this action as a "means of calling America's bluff." They point out that America must consent to the Japanese proposal if her objections to the Mitsui contract are sincerely based on an alleged violation of the open door and equal opportunity.—Reuter.

THE "THIEF" AGAIN

QUEEN'S THEATRE'S GREAT ATTRACTION

ORIENTAL GRAMOUR

All the pantomimes of the world seem to have contributed to "The Thief of Bagdad."

The film is a riot of "miracles." There is the Flying Horse, the Invisible Clock, the Crystal which reveals everything, a flight of a thousand steps leading to the moon, the Valley of Monsters and the World of the Midnight Sea. And when finally the hero, with the princess, steps on his magic carpets, sails up a staircase, through a window, across the bazaars and over the pinnacles and towers of Bagdad to the land of Happiness, it must be a very hardened cynic indeed who can forbear to cheer.

In the picture will be seen the gentle Princess, the lovely Mongol Slave (Anna May Wong) and the Thief's Evil Associate and the sinister Mongol Prince (So-Jin). The film makes a lively and cheery entertainment, full of warm colour, sunshine and movement, and is far and away ahead of anything that the restless Mr. Fairbanks has given us so far.

FIRE ENQUIRY

SEQUEL TO NORTH POINT BLAZE

At the conclusion of the enquiry held at the Central Magistracy yesterday into the circumstances of the fire which gutted the Lion garage and the Man Wah Printing Works at North Point on September 20, the Magistrate said that the Ordinance provided for the closing of the enquiry and the release of the premises if the evidence did not disclose any offence or any cause for suspecting any person of having committed such offence.

Mr. G. N. N. Tinson, who watched the proceedings on behalf of the Butterfield & Swire Insurance department, agreed that there had been disclosed no evidence of any offence having been committed and the enquiry was then closed.

Evidence was given in the course of the hearing regarding spare parts left in the garage by Mr. D. P. Dunn and insured early in September for \$40,000. Mr. Harry Kong, the owner of the garage, said that with the exception of the goods belonging to Mr. Dunn nothing at the garage had been insured.

THE STAR THEATRE

A very attractive programme will commence at the Star Theatre this evening and will continue over tomorrow and Saturday.

In addition to Pauline Frederick being screened in "Smouldering Fires," Ted Sanborn, spoken of as the World's greatest Xylophonist, will appear each evening. Those who visit the Star Theatre on either evening will have a musical treat in store for them. He manipulates the xylophone with an ease and grace that is admirable, whether it be in classical selections or syncopated jazz.

He has selected from his repertoire for these performances, "Zampa," "Russian Rag," "Sextet from Lucia Di Lammermoor" and "By the Waters of Minnetonka."

CORRESPONDENCE

"A BRAIN WAVE"

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—It's a great pity there's no such thing as a Hyde Park in Hongkong. But fortunately, we have the lovely Botanical Gardens. A brilliant brain wave came my way the other day, and I wondered why some use could not be made of it by public lecturers such as those who would expound their views on such miscellaneous topics as "Education of British Children in the Far East."

These afforesting regions are accessible by foot, and there is a fountain there also. So that free bus rides and free meals need not be provided.

Yours, etc.,
X. Y. GOLD.

Hongkong, October 14.

IOLANTHE

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S REHEARSALS

PROFITS FOR CHARITY

When, after the conclusion of the annual general meeting of the Philharmonic Society recently, the members gave a brief recital of the concerted numbers of "Iolanthe," it was obvious that the Society were well into their stride with the rehearsals for this well-known opera.

The gentlemen sang the Lordly Peers Chorus with its resounding "Tantantara, Tzing, Boom" with such zest and gusto that they bid fair to eclipse their previous efforts in the "Yeomen of the Guard" and the "Gondoliers," whilst the ladies, in their fairy song:

Tripping hither, tripping thither
Nobody knows why or whither
We must dance and we must sing

Round about our fairy ring, proved that the reputation of the Philharmonic Chorus is to be maintained at its usual high standard.

In "Iolanthe" there is probably a greater proportion of musical numbers in relation to the whole opera than in either of the two produced last season by the Society, and for that reason the vocal talent of the principals has been the main point in the selection of the cast. The results are most promising, and a real musical treat should be in store for the Colony when the opera is produced in December.

It is too early to give any details of the production or to enumerate the members of the cast, but the solo items of Phyllis, Iolanthe and the Fairy Queen will be given by artistes so well known in Hongkong for the quality of their singing, that even without the support of the powerful Philharmonic Chorus, they cannot fail to please the "most critical."

The gentlemen chosen to give those two gems of the Gilbert and Sullivan combination, the Sentry Song and "When Britain Really Ruled the Waves," in their respective roles of Private Willis and Lord Mountararat, render the success of these items equally certain, whilst the Lord Chancellor and Lord Tolliver are bound to bring the house down in that entrancing trio with Mountararat "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady."

There is one important innovation in this production of the Philharmonic Society, namely, that the bulk of the profits are to be given to local charities. The anxiety of the Producer, the Musical Conductor, the Secretary and the Committee as to the success, whether from histrionic, musical or financial standpoint of the initial productions of Gilbert and Sullivan Operas, must be experienced in order to be fully appreciated, and on all these points great anxiety was felt last year.

Fortunately for the Society, the "Yeomen of the Guard," which brought in a profit of about \$2,000, was produced before the "Gondoliers," which resulted in a loss of over \$1,400; had the latter been the first to be produced, it is doubtful whether the Society would have risked another Gilbert and Sullivan Opera.

When Sir Claud Severn, at the recent general meeting, expressed the opinion that the Hon. Secretary was an optimist because the latter spoke of profits in connection with the forthcoming production of the "Gondoliers," rather than the "Yeomen of the Guard." With reasonable support from the residents of the Colony and a little more luck in the way of weather than in the case of their last production, there is no reason why "Iolanthe" should not result in a substantial profit, the greater it is, the more will our local charities benefit.

In this connection it is interesting to know that the Society have now adopted a new rule to the effect that subscriptions of not less than \$12 per annum, entitle the subscriber to be enrolled as a "subscribing member" with the right to two tickets for one performance of every opera and concert given by the Society, with the additional advantage of "priority" of booking. (This is a very similar practice to that adopted by many of the leading amateur Societies at Home).

As it is the intention of the Committee to give a concert in March next, it will be seen that the "subscribing member" is, in effect, paying nothing at all for his membership, and is assured of obtaining the best seats for the various performances.

Residents wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should communicate with the Honorary Secretary of the Society at the Naval Yard.

HOW OLD IS MAN?

WHERE "MISSING LINK" MAY BE

The impossibility of reckoning the age of man in terms of years on the material at present available "was one of the principal points" of an interesting address delivered by Sir William Boyd Dawkins to the Anthropological Section of the British Association. He made it clear that he was dealing with "our noble selves," and not with those ancient types which, until recently, were regarded as our remote ancestors.

The accurate measurements of the past, he said, was quite as impossible as the accurate measurement of the future; we could not trace British history further back than 325 B.C., and historical evidence generally did not take us further than 3,500, or perhaps 4,000 B.C. If we wished to fix a date in prehistoric time we had to refer to something which had been done elsewhere, a test of which a valuable illustration was provided by Stonehenge. By the discovery of beads of Egyptian origin in one of the tombs there we knew that Stonehenge was a famous temple in the days of Akhnaton and Tutankhamen, but earlier than that we could not go. This suggested that the later civilisations of the East might have been in full swing at the time when the British tribes were living in the Neolithic culture.

It was certain that in tracing the pre-history of the very oldest Empires—Babylon, Egypt, Minos—were handed on the Neolithic Age, which was the starting-point for the civilisation of all the most ancient Eastern Empires. Beyond the Neolithic Age in Europe there was a period called the Pleistocene, or Palaeolithic, Age, but archaeologists had not realised the magnitude of the gap which existed between the two. In the Neolithic Age the British Isles were distinct from Europe with climate, and wild animals not very dissimilar from those of the present; but towards the close of the Pleistocene Age (Great Britain formed part of the Continent, and the 100-fathom line swept from the Bay of Biscay northward round Ireland and Norway). The enormous contrast between the Pleistocene and pre-historic geography was evident from the map, but that great gap was a break not only in geography, but in climate as well.

Until we can measure the length of time in which this geographical, climatic, and geological change took place," he said, "it is absolutely futile for us to indulge in any speculations with regard to the date in years of anything that happened in the later Pleistocene period." And it was at the beginning of the Pleistocene period that the highly-organised representative of Homo Sapiens—the Cro-Magnon man, the artistic hunter, who lived in caves—made his appearance. This man was endowed just as we are, and could be studied to-day in the peasantry of France and Northern Spain. "If that man could have directed his attention to archaeological research," said Sir William, "he might have been president of the British Association to-day."

Dealing with some of the predecessors of Homo Sapiens, the speaker declared that the Neanderthal man was more closely allied with the apes than with man as we know him. Although he represented one of the "missing links" between the higher apes and man, he and others like him were distinct from the species Homo. There could be no doubt that of the human family this early type was the first to make his appearance in Europe; but he was not Homo Sapiens, and he was not a direct ancestor of Homo Sapiens. There was absolutely no evidence that Homo Sapiens was evolved in Europe. That evolution probably took place in that temperate part of Asia from which, for the first time the Asiatic animals migrated to Europe. "I should look for the missing links between Homo Sapiens and these curious, ape-like forms," said Sir William, "in those Eastern regions which are now being explored by the Americans with so much success."

Reverting to his main point, Sir William said that all the efforts which had been made, running into hundreds of thousands of years, to date the matters connected with the incoming of man were based on the assumption that the existing forces of Nature were invariable. But Nature's forces were not uniform; they did not do equal work in equal time; Nature had, no chronometers. Therefore he was unable to accept anything in terms of years as applying to anything outside the reach of history.

Asked why he did not trace the beginning of civilisation to Atlantis rather than to Asia, Sir William replied: "I am afraid that as far as Atlantis is concerned I know as little as everybody else. I look upon the modern views of Atlantis as absolutely fiction."

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.



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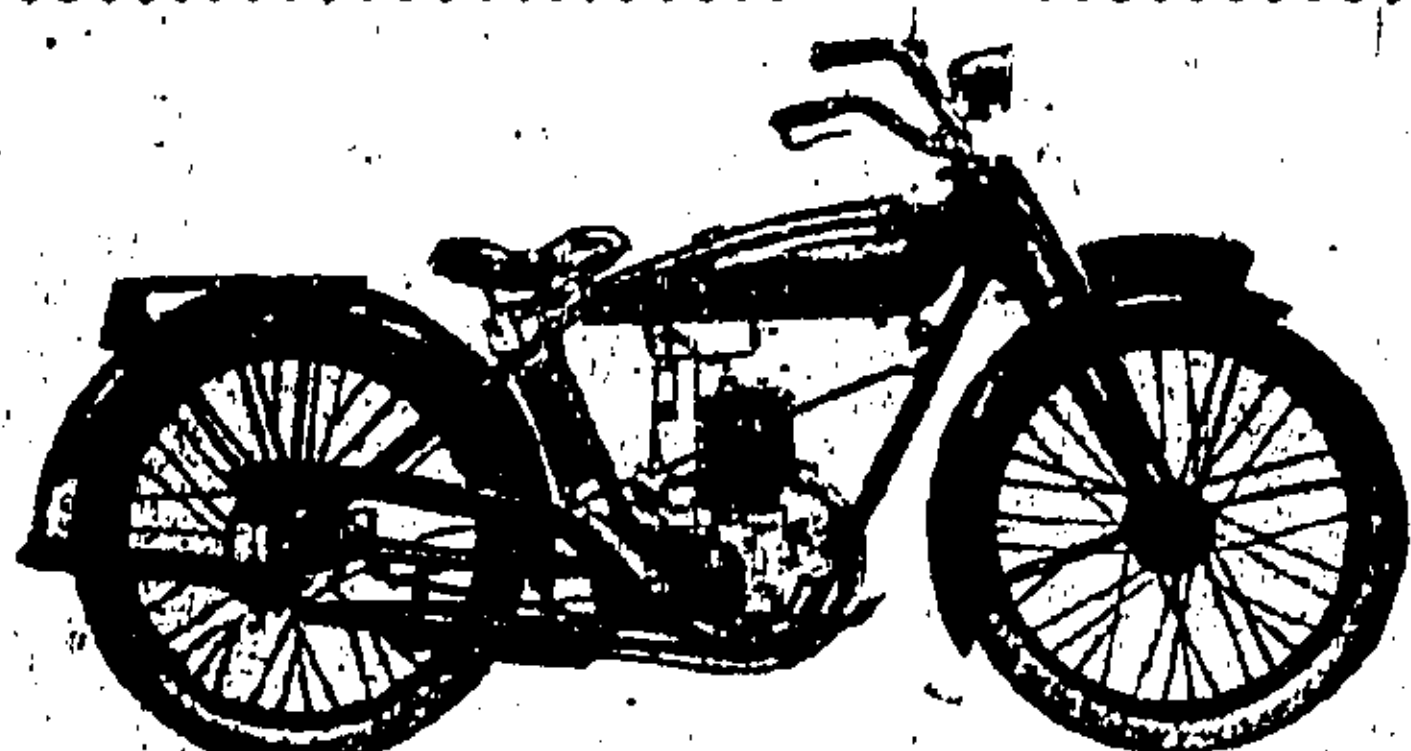
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The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China have just opened a branch at Tsingtau.

H.M.S. "Ambrose" will hold another dance at the Royal Naval Canton Theatre to-morrow evening.

H.M.S. "Hermes" is at Mirs Bay for exercise; and daily exercises flights to Hongkong are being carried out by aeroplanes from the ship.

The return of notifiable diseases in the Colony for the week ended on October 10, shows 1 Chinese case of diphtheria, and 3 cases (one of which was fatal) of enteric fever (1 Portuguese and 2 Chinese). The return for the 24 hours ended on October 13, shows 1 British (imported) case of enteric fever.

The composition of the Court of Enquiry to be held at the Harbour Office to-morrow concerning the missing s.s. "Yue Ying Wa" will be as follows:—Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., Harbour Master (President), Lieut.-Comdr. H. M. A. Purden, O.B.E., R.N. (H.M.S. "Ambrose"), Mr. W. J. Donohue (master of the s.s. "Bovae Castle"), Mr. C. Shearer (master of the s.s. "Harvard") and Mr. A. M. Frame (master of the "Changsha").

The authorities in Macao have given the necessary instructions to the Treasury Department at Macao to pay the sum of \$150,000 as the Government subsidy for the construction of a girls' college at Macao, says the "Diario de Macao." The building will cost considerably more than this sum but the balance of the cost of construction will be met by the Mission in Macao to whose administration the institution will be intrusted. The college will be placed under the direct control of an Administrative Council and will be conducted by Roman Catholic nuns. Plans for the construction of the building have been ready for some time and the last obstacle being removed we may expect to see construction commencing at an early date. There should be an opportunity for Hongkong merchants to dispose of stocks of materials that are lying idle. It might be just possible, however, that all arrangements in this direction may have been completed already. We believe that Messrs. P. J. Lobo & Co. are to undertake the construction, the plans being drawn up by this firm also.

The foundations have been laid of another traffic pointman's shelter. This is being constructed outside the Star Ferry Wharf on the Hongkong side.

A message from Cherbourg states that the authorities there have installed a powerful loud speaker at the harbour entrance. It has a very long range and will be used to warn vessels approaching the port during fog.

The importance of Singapore and Penang as commercial centres is emphasised by the fact that 67 per cent. of the imports into the Federated Malay States and 71 per cent. of the exports therefrom pass through these ports.

A London writer says:—Spectacular effects do not very easily move me, but I must confess that I have rarely seen anything more striking than the new, Wembley Tattoo. The recruits' drill is superb as a piece of mechanical efficiency, but the march and counter-march in complete darkness, with each man carrying his own lamp, is as lovely a thing as can be seen. To some at least it must have seemed like fairyland come to life.

Underwriters at Lloyd's and the London marine insurance companies have mutually agreed not to insure dangerous drugs imported into Britain unless the importation is duly authorised in accordance with the terms of the Dangerous Drugs Act. This agreement, it is believed, will prevent the importation of illicit drugs except in small quantities. Future policies will make it useless for the drug trafficker to make a false declaration, for when a claim arises the certificate of authorisation will be required before settlement is made.

They are beginning to use a new kind of soap in Italy. Instead of using soap and water, as most civilised people do, the new commodity, the invention of a young Czechoslovakian chemist, is rubbed straight on to the face, the heat of the skin causing some of it to cling to the face. Then the user simply proceeds to rub away as if he were using soap and water. They say that this process has something of the effect of a Turkish bath upon the face, and that it leaves one feeling much fresher and cleaner than any other process does.

From the "Putnam Book News": Author: "I have here a gripping tragedy wherein a young man is cast on a desert island with two women and— Editor: "But that plot has been used a thousand times." Author: "Not when the two women are his wife and his wife's mother."

It will come as a shock to many people to learn that the continuance of the Kuala Lumpur Y.M.C.A. is uncertain—that the Association is unable to make ends meet, and must close its doors unless public generosity furnishes a means of escape from sore financial difficulties. An appeal was made some time ago, and resulted in disappointment. Now a new appeal is being made, and we trust that it will meet with a generous response, says the "Malay Mail."

Mr. Evelyn Wrench, of the Overseas League, who has been visiting Holland, writes:—The chief thing which strikes me is the amazing cleanliness and orderliness of the Dutch. However they manage to be so tidy and keep their farms and houses so spick and span? Nothing is out of place: the spotless lace curtains in the windows, the brightly painted shutters on the outside of the houses, the straight roads bordered with trees, the rectangular canals, the sleek-looking cattle just in the right spot in the landscape, the healthy-looking and well-dressed and well-fed peasants in the fields or the contented-looking families on the barges.

Many people have been surprised to learn that gramophone records of the voice of Tennyson are in existence and have been placed in the British Museum. But Tennyson's is not the only voice out of the past that may be heard by future generations. There are others in the Museum, and it will be a great day when those records are reproduced. Unfortunately, the gramophone was in its infancy when Tennyson consented to record, and he gave his extracts from "The Light Brigade," "The Northern Farmer," "Blow, Bugle, Blow," etc., with reluctance. So the voice may not sound very thrilling when it is heard, however thrilling it may be to realise that a dead man speaks. But it appears that the voice of Tennyson is not to be heard in our time, for a proposal to broadcast these records has been turned down.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

That fine singer, William Heughan, is at present in Singapore and is coming to Hongkong. Mr. Heughan is assisted by Miss Gladys Syer at the piano, and by Mr. Hyman Lenzner, the violinist.

Six Nursing Sisters were appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended August 10, 1925. They are: Misses M. A. Wilson, M. J. Warbrick, S. Rindan, M. Dakin, A. M. Cullinan and F. A. Cranfield.

Mr. Eric Rice, formerly Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor and now Special Commissioner for the Overseas League left England on September 28 on a tour of the world in the interests of the Overseas League. Mr. Rice is anxious to get in touch with as many of the Members of the League as possible in the countries he is visiting. He will be in Hongkong in January next.

The "Encyclopedia Britannica" is to be congratulated on securing Mr. J. L. Garvin as editor. The editor of the "Observer" as its readers well know, is almost an encyclopedia in himself, and although his literary style hardly follows the caste objectivity which is accepted as the ideal for such writing, he will no doubt contribute generously to the supplementary volumes in process of compilation or revision. He has, at any rate, plenty of elbow-room here.

It is reported that Admiral Hugo de Lacerda and Senhor Manuel Ferreira da Rocha have been appointed representatives for Portugal in the forthcoming Tariff Conference in China. Admiral de Lacerda is well known as the Administrator of the Port Works of Macao, while Mr. Rocha is the very popular Deputy for Macao who was expected in Hongkong on the 13th instant, on passport to Macao. Mr. Rocha is accompanied by Mrs. Rocha, and we understand that Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Maria da Silva, of Macao are also expected by the same vessel.

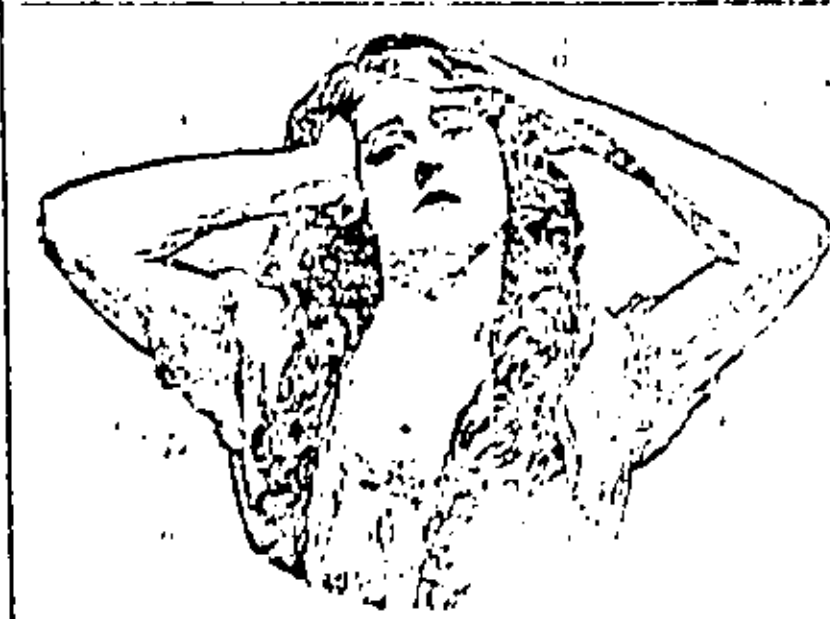
At a meeting at Government House, Singapore, a few ladies and gentlemen, under the presidency of Miss Rose, discussed the arrangements to be made for the forthcoming Poppy Day, which will be celebrated on Tuesday, November 10.

The condition of Nurse Edith Cavell's grave at Norwich has aroused much indignation by the thousands of visitors who pay pilgrimages to it. A quantity of loose shingles on the top of the grave gives it a dirty and neglected appearance, and the flowers on the cross look faded. A common observation of visitors is that the grave is in need of someone to care for it properly. Recently a box was placed on the railings round the grave, and contributions are devoted to the Cathedral War Memorial Fund and the Cavell Home for Nurses.

During the last week of August, a tablet to Milton's memory was unveiled in the heart of the ancient forest of Vallombrosa amid every sign of public interest. This is the very Vallombrosa of which Milton wrote in the immortal line about the "autumnal leaves that strew the brooks." Catholic Italy welcomed the English Puritan warmly, and the Italian visit was one of the most pleasant chapters in the poet's life. He made good friends in Florence and Naples, and Italian memories were always with him. Milton, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Browning—our great poets have always found a spiritual home in the peninsula.

The authoritative Life of Miss Marie Corelli is now being written by her lifetime friend and literary executor, Miss Bertha Vyver, who is the present mistress of Mason Croft, the novelist's beautiful home in Stratford-on-Avon, had better opportunity than anyone else to gather the necessary material; hence it is certain that the book will contain an array of surprising facts. One hitherto unrecorded point will doubtless be made clear. Miss Corelli had brush with the committee of the

Shakespeare Memorial. The qualification for a life governorship of the memorial is a donation of £100 (or the equivalent value in books, pictures, etc.) Miss Corelli wrote out a cheque, but it was not accepted. Her criticism of certain methods employed there and at other local institutions had, perhaps, something to do with this.



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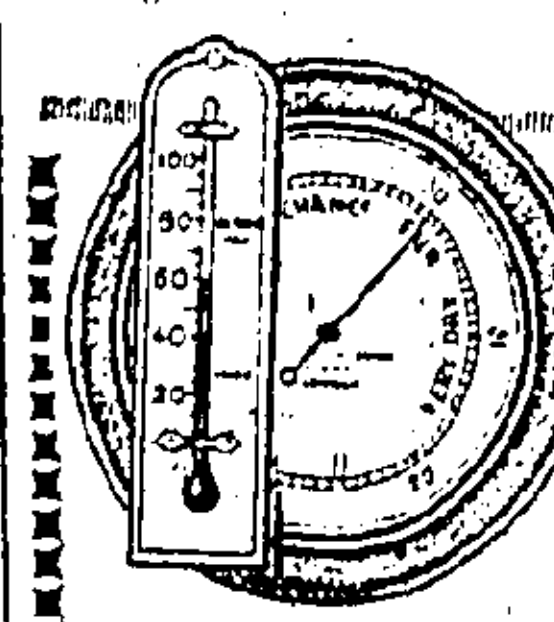
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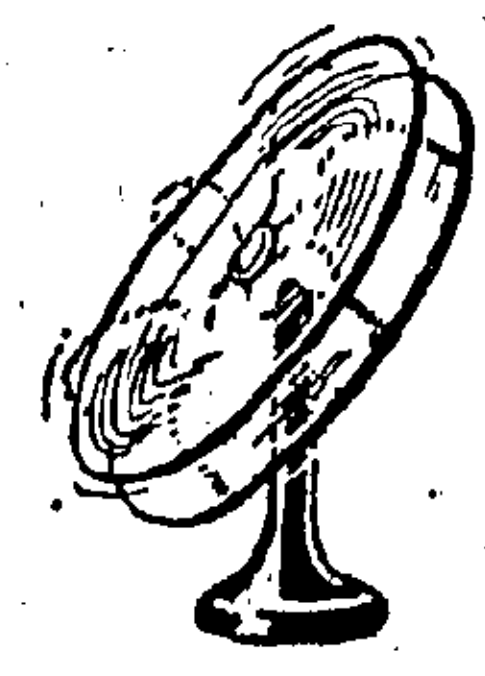
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LOCAL

INCREASING IN THE

CLUB V. CA

On the H.K. E. Tuesday, the local to H.M.S. "Carib"

Of what is going on the Club first. Forayth, Moodie, Galston were "aback." Morrison's blood down as "right-wing three"

NOTES AND

[BY CROSS

The Club

"Ambrose" have n to each other. Along this season, the first and third team the second. On last Saturday Club were worthy ing the Navy im ment. The handi of the threecor marked the improv with the previous. Lammer's return greatly strengthening strong running a map an opportu sented helped to w the Club.

Both packs play game, the hooki forwards being sa. One thing requ and that is, the which, in the last been, to say the had. It is a sound to allocate one or practise this parta vary art from all. It is said and don has been won or goal kicking. In passing, it that last Saturday lacked the service ist Mortimer. Mortimer played the triangular m year.

(To the Editor of

Sir,—With the est in Rugby too a little criticism of would not be out seems to be com in the Colony an will only take t marks in the ri sure the team's benefit.

The Hongkong amount of indivi they lack combin too much "playin Three should re wings are the pe it is up to the H to make the nee. It is perhaps of the scrum? (a) Get a goo think too much. Then should t took the ball it push them off it selves.

(b) Mark you out. In recent been very not. scrum are not in the line out. (c) Keep the 25 otherwise ha as your rush is. Now to come. (a) Keep in. The number of get out of posit ary.

(b) In defens go for his op there is a mar not necessarily put your man out of ten if you out of ten before. This boils thing as taking ball. The back ne I think all will in one of the fi has seen. Finally all in mind that panic. If the a goal up pl and don't thi the same way paid to the p ing side who Navy. Army, other well-kn only human an "Off-day"

Hongkong.

"CHINA MAIL" SPORTS PAGE

LOCAL RUGGER.

INCREASING INTEREST
IN THE GAME.

CLUB V. "CARLISLE."

On the H.K.F.C. ground on Tuesday, the local rugby club lost to H.M.S. "Carlisle" by 8 points to 5.

Of what is generally known as the Club first XV, Foster, Milton, Forsyth, Moodie, Fochon and Ralston were absent from the pack. Morrison, the fly-half also stood down as did Somerfelt, the right-wing three-quarter.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

[BY CROSS-BAR.]

The Club and H.M.S. "Ambrose" have now been opposed to each other on three occasions this season. The Club won the first and third game, the Navy team the second.

On last Saturday's play, the Club were worthy winners, excellent in every department. The handling and passing of the three-quarters showed marked improvement compared with the previous game.

Lammer's return to the "twees" greatly strengthened the side; his strong running and alertness in snap an opportunity when presented helped to win the game for the Club.

Both packs played a good hard game, the hooking of the home forwards being satisfactory.

One thing requires adjusting, and that is the goal kicking, which, in the last few games, has been, to say the least of it, very bad. It is a sound plan for teams to allocate one or two players to practise this particular and necessary art from all angles for when all is said and done, many a game has been won or lost through bad goal kicking.

In passing, it should be stated that last Saturday, the "Ambrose" lacked the services of Telegraphist Mortimer at full-back. Mortimer played for the Navy in the triangular matches here last year.

[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

Sir,—With the increased interest in Rugby football I consider a little criticism of the Club team would not be out of place. Rugby seems to be coming into its own in the Colony and if the players will only take the following remarks in the right spirit I feel sure the team as a whole will benefit.

The Hongkong team has any amount of individual talent but they lack combination. There is too much "playing to the gallery." There should be more of the wings are the people to score and it is up to the halves and centres to make the necessary openings. It is perhaps best to deal with the scrum first. What is asked of the scrum?

(a) Get a good push on. Don't think too much about hooking. Then should the opposite side hook the ball it is still possible to push them off it and get it yourselves.

(b) Mark your man in the line out. In recent matches it has been very noticeable that the scrum are not marking their men in the line out.

(c) Keep the ball in your own 25 otherwise have it back as soon as your rush is stopped.

Now to come to the Threees.

(a) Keep in your position. The number of times the threees get out of position is extraordinary.

(b) In defence every man must go for his opponent otherwise there is a man over. This does not necessarily mean you have to put your man down, as nine cases out of ten if you get in his way he will pass before he reaches you.

This boils down to the same thing as taking the man with the ball.

The back needs no comment as I think all will agree that Stewart is one of the finest backs the East has seen.

Finally all players should bear in mind that there is no need to panic. If the opposing team are a goal up play your own game and don't think of the score. In the same way too much respect is paid to the players on the opposing side who have represented the Navy, Army, Blackheath or any other well-known club. They are only human and just as liable to an "off-day" as any of you.

Yours, etc.,

RUGGERITE.

Hongkong, October 14.

INTERPORT BOWLS.

SHANGHAI BEAT LEAGUE
SECOND DIVISION.

A STIRRING FINISH.

[By "Short Head."]

Yesterday afternoon the Shanghai interport bowling team brought their programme here to a close when they met a team from the Second Division of the League on the green of the Police Recreation Club, which was described by one of the visitors as the best green in the Colony. Unfortunately it lacks ditches, and if this improvement could be effected by 1927 there is no doubt that the next interport match here would be played on this green—all other things, of course, being equal by that time.

At the commencement of the game yesterday it seemed as if another heavy defeat was in store for Shanghai, the score at the fourth hand being 9-1 in favour of the Second Division. A four for the visitors raised hopes for a fleeting moment, but the Second Leaguers got together again and mounted up a score of 17-7 at the ninth hand.

From this time the Shanghai skip, McLeod, who was playing a perfect game in spite of the formidable score against him, began to reduce the leeway, and great excitement followed as shot after shot came the way of his side, until at the eighteenth hand the scores were 19 all. Still more tense was the interest when the measurer could not separate the opposing woods at the nineteenth hand, which therefore did not count.

The Second Division secured a couple in the twentieth hand, and in the last hand of all the visitors seemed to lay a couple to tie the match, although Marshall was confident that his side lay three. Anyhow Marshall put his best shot of the whole match—he was usually inclined to be steamy—and Bell, who arrived here on business only a couple of days ago, sent up a second "daisy." Try as they could the local players could not effect any difference, and even the skips were impatient.

Clark's two woods were wide and narrow respectively, whilst after McLeod put in a blocker with his first wood he tried to get in a counter with the last bowl of the match, but just fell a trifle short. It seemed as if the measurer would be called upon to ascertain if Shanghai lay two to tie or three to win, but Skip Clark toed his own doubtful wood out of the way, thereby making it a dead ball and Shanghai then lay four—truly an unexpected and stirring finish to the match and to the whole series of interport games, which will long be remembered in the annals of local bowling.

After the game, Chief Inspector Kent, Chairman of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association, welcomed the players and asked them to accept souvenir spoons to commemorate the occasion.

Mr. T. C. H. Brayfield took advantage of the opportunity to present spoons to the members of the team who played against his Taipei team. In so doing he remarked, amid laughter, that the Taipei skip had made arrangements next year to sharpen up his plough-shear in order to plough the green at Taipei during the rainy season instead of in the early autumn as was the case this year.

Mr. McLeod thanked Inspector Kent for the fine time they had had. He was sure they would never have a better time. They had been everywhere, seen everything, eaten everything and drunk everything. He thanked Mr. Brayfield for the fine time they had had at Taipei. It was a wonderful day and if the Shanghai team were to go there next year then he was certain he was coming down.

Three hearty cheers for the Shanghai players were given.

DETAILS OF PLAY.

Shanghai 2nd League
Johnson Dr. Shellshair
Marshall A. T. Hamilton
F. D. Bell R. Johnson
McLeod J. H. Clark
(Skip) 23 (Skip) 21

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

ROXOR

LOCAL SOCCER.

SOME LEAGUE TEAMS FOR
SATURDAY.

KOWLOON'S CHOSEN.

The following teams have been selected to represent the Kowloon Football Club in the league games this Saturday:

2nd XI v. South China "A"—South China ground—kick-off 3 p.m. sharp.—Basmussen; Guest and Urquhart; Street, W. H. Brown (capt.) and Pasco; Morris, Vickers, Linaker, Fitzgerald and Eastman. Reserves: Shipper, Hast and Knight.

1st XI v. Club de Recreo—Kowloon ground—kick-off 4.30 p.m. sharp.—Vickers; Wheeler and Urquhart; Turner, McKelvie (capt.) and Hayes; Taylor, McDiade, Cavellie, Austen and Mason. Reserve: Latham.

"Tamar" v. Chinese.

The team of H.M.S. "Tamar" to play the South China A. A. at the Sookumpoo ground in a first league soccer match on Saturday, kick off at 3.15, will be as follows:—Wavish; Futter and Leung; Sandys, Carter (Captain), and Regan; Chadwick, Summers, Gray, Blake, and Rowkins.

BOY SCOUTS.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR TO
OPEN HEADQUARTERS.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

H.E. the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs) is to attend the opening of the new Boy Scouts headquarters, Lower Albert Road, on Saturday afternoon.

The ceremony follows the final of the V.L.C.C. of the Scouts' annual sports, after which the members will march up for the ceremony. Sir Chaudhury will distribute the prizes won at the sports.

Winners of the respective heats held at the V.R.C. yesterday were:

50 Yds. Senior Championship—J. Sloan, T. Gorman, S. F. Zimmerman, E. Cunningham, and A. Chan.

Wolf Cubs (One Longtail)—A. McColbin, H. Murrend, M. Hender, K. Bateman and Ian Ansell.

100 Yds. Senior Championship—J. Lee, J. Sloan, S. J. Lyon and K. Boylton.

50 Yds. Junior Championship—J. McColbin, F. Zimmerman, J. Mairland and J. Sloan Jr.

Senior Diving—Chung Mok-sheung, S. Penn, Ng Wai-man, J. Laid, J. Sloan Sr. and F. Zimmerman.

Junior Diving—D. Kelly, Ho Tsai-lun, J. McColbin, J. Mairland, J. Sloan Jr. and A. McColbin.

Life Saving Race—A. May, Ng Wai-man, Fung Ying-sheung, B. Tait and F. Zimmerman.

Inter-Troop Relay Race—1st, 10th, 5th, 9th.

Egg and Spoon Race—W. Coyne, M. Kazem, K. Lee, A. May, J. Lyon and E. Nicholls.

By making a break of 160, Mr. F. da Silva has established a new billiards record, says the "Diario de Manau." Messrs. N. L. Smith (captain), J. M. Walker, C. Bulmer Johnson, L. R. Andrews, W. Douglas and D. G. Bruce are to leave by "President McKinley" to-morrow, for Manila, to represent Hongkong in the interport golf match on October 22 and 23. Hongkong has won two matches so far and Manila one.

Shanghai 2nd League		
1	0	2
2	1	2
3	1	5
4	1	9
5	5	9
6	6	9
7	6	13
8	7	13
9	7	17
10	8	17
11	12	17
12	12	18
13	12	19
14	13	19
15	16	19
16	17	19
17	18	19
18	18	19
19	19	19
20	19	21
21	22	21

BOXING TOURNEY.

SURREY REGT. INTER-
PLATOON.

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS.

At 8 p.m. to-morrow, the finals in the Surrey Regiment inter-platoon boxing tournament begin at Murray Barracks.

In the second round last night there were 34 fights in all divisions except heavyweight. A "win on points" (referee's decision) is given in the results below as won or lost as the case may be. A knock-out is designated by "k.o." Where a bout has been stopped by the referee it is given as "beat" or "lost to." In each series, the name of the boxer of the team mentioned first is given priority in each bout, irrespective of the result.

No. 4 Platoon (5 wins) v. No. 12
platoon (4 wins):—

Light-heavy, Pte. Webber (No. 4) k.o. by Pte. Munday (No. 12) first round.

Middle, Pte. Roberts k.o. Pte. Hepper second round.

Welter, Pte. Ely beat L. Cpl. Boyce; L. Cpl. Alderman beat Pte. Ware.

Light, Pte. Cooper beat Pte. Welton; Pte. Williams gave up to Pte. Packer first round.

Feather, Pte. Tucker k.o. by Pte. Holcombe second round.

Bantam, Pte. Brown lost to Pte. Hoollan in two rounds.

Fly, Pte. Woolcott beat Pte. Churn (disqualified) second round.

No. 14 platoon (2 wins) v. No. 2 section, machine-gun platoon (7 wins):—

Light-heavy, Pte. Lait (No. 14) beat L. Cpl. Brand (No. 2 section).

Middle, Pte. Elliott lost to Sgt. Mitchell.

Welter, Pte. Hopkins k.o. Pte. Jeffries first round; Pte. Gorham k.o. by Pte. Vigar first round.

Light, Pte. Bonner k.o. by L. Cpl. Clarke first round; Pte. Gassin lost to L. Cpl. Dewberry third round.

Feather, Pte. Gilbert lost to Pte. Williams first round.

Drummers (5 wins) v. No. 13 platoon (4 wins):—

Light-heavy, Cpl. Muffatt (Drummers) beat Pte. Rowland (No. 13).

Middle, Pte. Hopper lost to Pte. Blissett first round.

Welter, Dmr. Hutchins k.o. by Pte. Grant first round; Dmr. White lost to Pte. Eng and.

Light, L. Cpl. Hawley lost to Pte. Raynesford.

Feather, Dmr. Bowles k.o. Pte. Pike first round.

Bantam, Dmr. Simpson k.o. Pte. Wheeler first round.

Fly, Dmr. Baker beat Pte. Woolfrey first round.

No. 1 section, machine-gun platoon (3 wins and 6 byes) v. No. 9 platoon:—

Middle, L. Cpl. Wright (No. 1 section) beat Pte. Jarvis (No. 9).

Welter, Pte. Thorne beat Pte. Looby.

HARBOUR SWIM.

DATES OF NEXT WEEK'S
RACES.

SEVERAL LADIES' ENTRIES.

Next week the annual "harbour swimming races" will be held.

On Wednesday, the race confined to Chinese, for the Mok Cup, will be held.

Thursday will see the ladies competing for the Manuk Challenge Cup, for which several entries have been received by the V.R.C.

The "open" men's event, on Friday, will be for the Evans Challenge Cup.

Entries close on Monday.

SUB. GRIFFINS.

THIRD LOT DRAWN FOR
YESTERDAY.

Nine more subscription griffins—the third batch—arrived yesterday and the draw was made by Mrs. T. E. Pearce and Lieut.-Com. C. R. Thompson, R.N., in the presence of Lieut.-Col. G. K. Hall Bratton (starter) and Mr. M. T. Johnson (steward), and others.

The draw was—Black gelding, Mr. Wayfoong; Black gelding, Messrs. Shenton & Hall.

Blue Roan, Mr. H. P. White; Skewbald, Mr. E. J. Patterson.

Nutmeg grey, Messrs. R. J. Patterson & B. M. A. A. A.

Green, Mr. W. Stanton.

Chestnut, Messrs. Toog & Priestley.

Black, Mr. R. Humphreys.

Roan Mare, Mr. B. J. Patterson.

OUTSIDER WINS.

HOME TURF HANDICAP
RESULT.

THE CESAREWITCH.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, October 14.

The Cesarewitch (2 1/4 miles, run at Newmarket) resulted:—

Forseti 1

Motley 2

Confirmation 8

There were thirty-three starters.

Won by a length and a half, a neck between second and third.

Starting prices:—20/1 against Forseti, 40/1 against Motley, 28/1 against Confirmation.

[Note:—The entries and acceptances have been given in the Home mail before last.]

HOME SOCCER.

TWO MORE MID-WEEK
MATCHES.

SUNDERLAND ON TOP.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, October 14.

Football matches in the English League to-day (home team given first) resulted:—

DIVISION I.

Sunderland 1, Barry 0.

Brighton and Hove Albion 3, Millwall 1.

Tables to date follow:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

DIVISION I.

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Aston Villa	5	4	1	28	15	14	
Sunderland	11	5	0	35	20	16	
Huddersfield	5	4	0	22	16	14	
Tottenham	11	6	2	30	20	14	
Arsenal	11	5	3	30	19	13	
West Ham	11	6	1	43	14	13	
Leeds	10	5	2	37	12	12	
Bolton	11	5	2	21	20	12	
Liverpool	9	4	3	28	9	11	
Hillingham	11	5	1	18	11	11	
Newcastle Utd	4	2	4	34	22	10	
Manchester Utd	4	2	4	17	10	9	
W. Bromwich	9	3	3	13	17	9	
Burnley	11	3	3	14	28	9	
Blackburn	11	3	2	27	16	8	
Bury	11	4	0	17	17	8	
Sheff. Wed.	11	4	0	18	10	8	
Sheff. Utd	11	3	2	12	16	8	
Sheff. F.C.	11	1	5	22	28	7	
Derby City	11	3	1	7	23	7	
Leeds Utd	11	2	6	18	13	6	
Sheff. Utd	9	1	2	6	18	4	

DIVISION III.

Southern Section.

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Plymouth	9	8	0	1	33	10	16
Reading	11	5	1	18	14	15	
Millwall	11	6	2	26	14	14	
Bristol City	11	5	3	31	17	13	
Norwich	10	5	2	30	21	12	
Exeter	11	5	2	45	11	12	
Swindon	11	5	2	49	17	12	
Newport	11	4	3	10	18	12	
Watford	11	4	3	16	19	11	
Gillingham	10	4	3	17	12	11	
Bristol R.	10	5	1	47	13	11	
Southend	11	5	1	25	24	11	
Aberdare	10	5	1	48	20	11	
Brighton	9	5	0	42	17	10	
Merthyr	10	5	3	3	12	9	
Norwich	10	4	1	5	13	9	
Charlton	9	2	5	2	8	9	
Leamington	11	3	2	6	17	8	
Bournemouth	11	3	2	6	11	8	
Q. P. R.	10	2	3	6	8	7	
Crystal P.	10	3	0	7	18	20	
Brentford	10	0	1	9	9	32	1

NOT "CRICKET."

ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH
THE BALL.

SEAM RAISED FOR SWERVE?

London, Sept. 7.

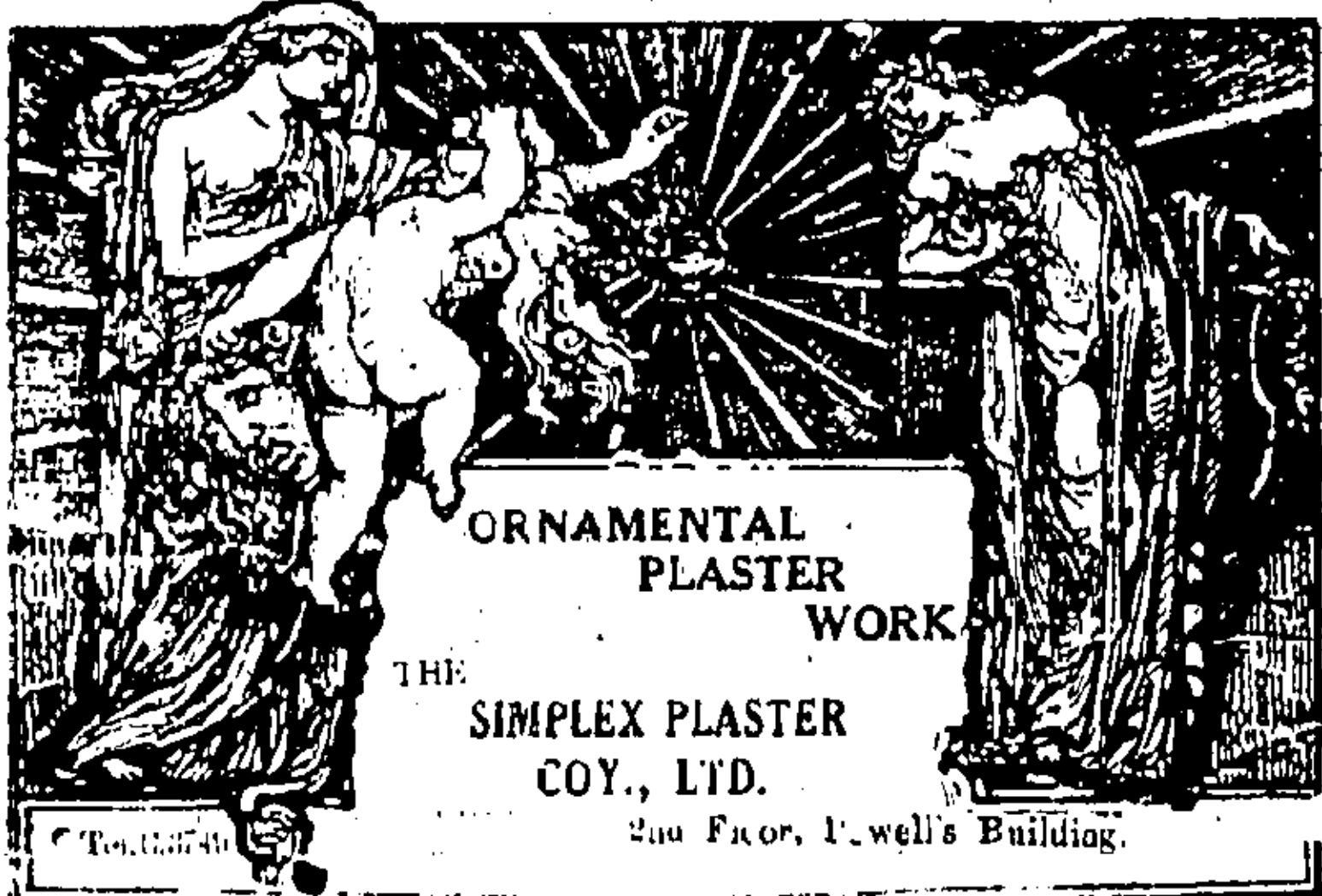
There have been rumours and rumblings during the cricket season concerning county bowlers who are alleged to have raised the seam of the ball by thumb pressure of similar methods, in order to secure an advantage. If so, of course, the swerve bowler has swerved from the path of cricket.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

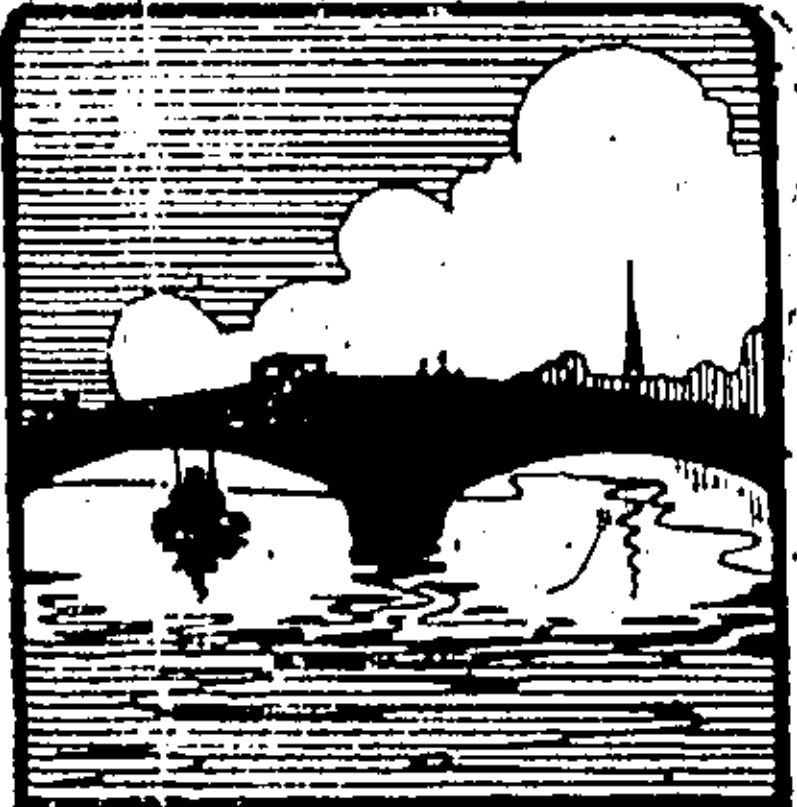
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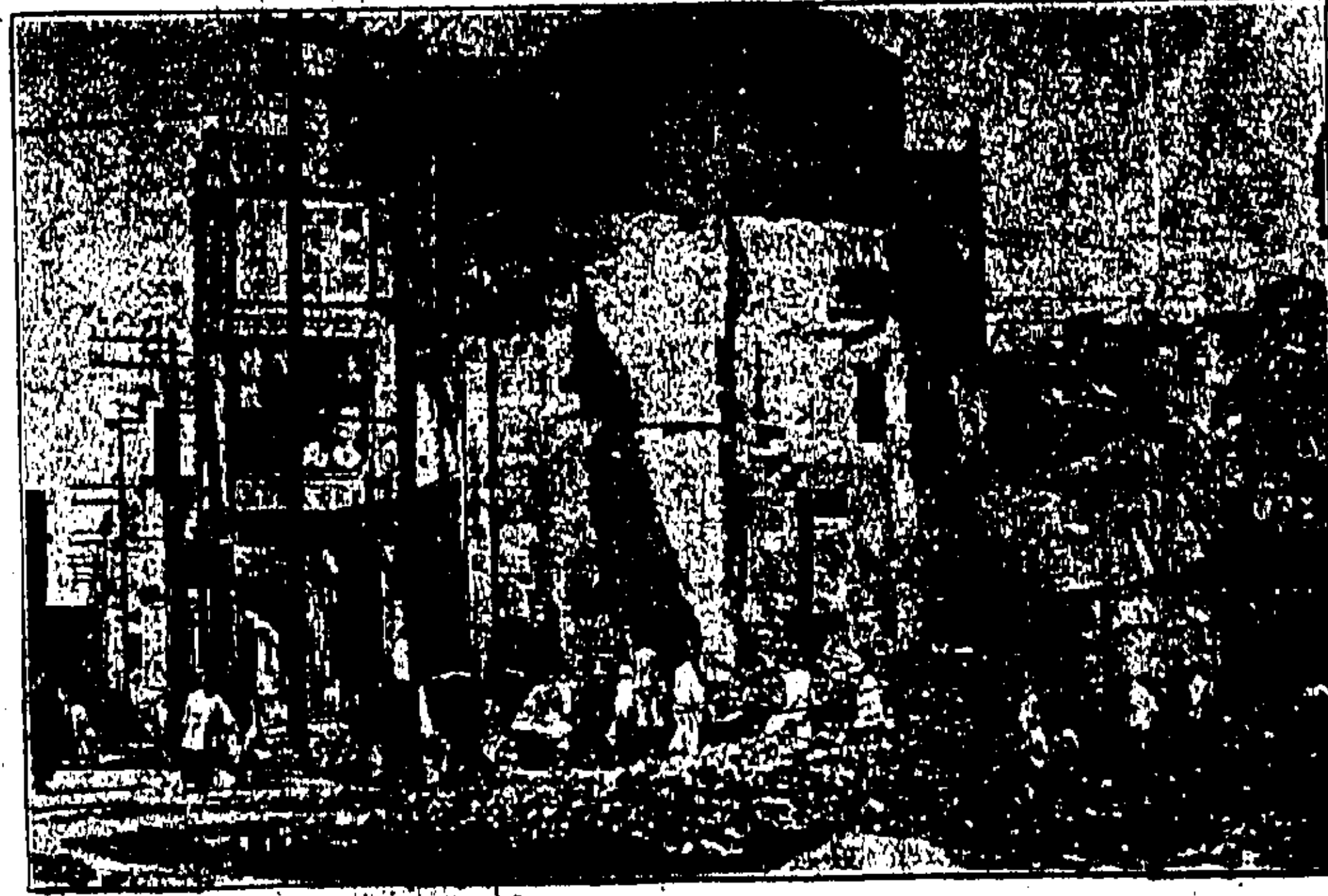
Strong and energetic, he enjoys work and play alike, and sleeps like a baby when the day is over. No wonder he looks so happy. And the secret is the regular use of Sanatogen.

When you feel depressed, and every little thing seems a mountain of trouble, your system is crying out for Sanatogen. Sanatogen is a wonderful strength and energy-producing food for the weak and ailing. It gives you strength, and health to those who suffer from general debility and lack of vitality.

Determine to try Sanatogen. It is indispensable to all Champions and Stars.

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(The Food of Champions)

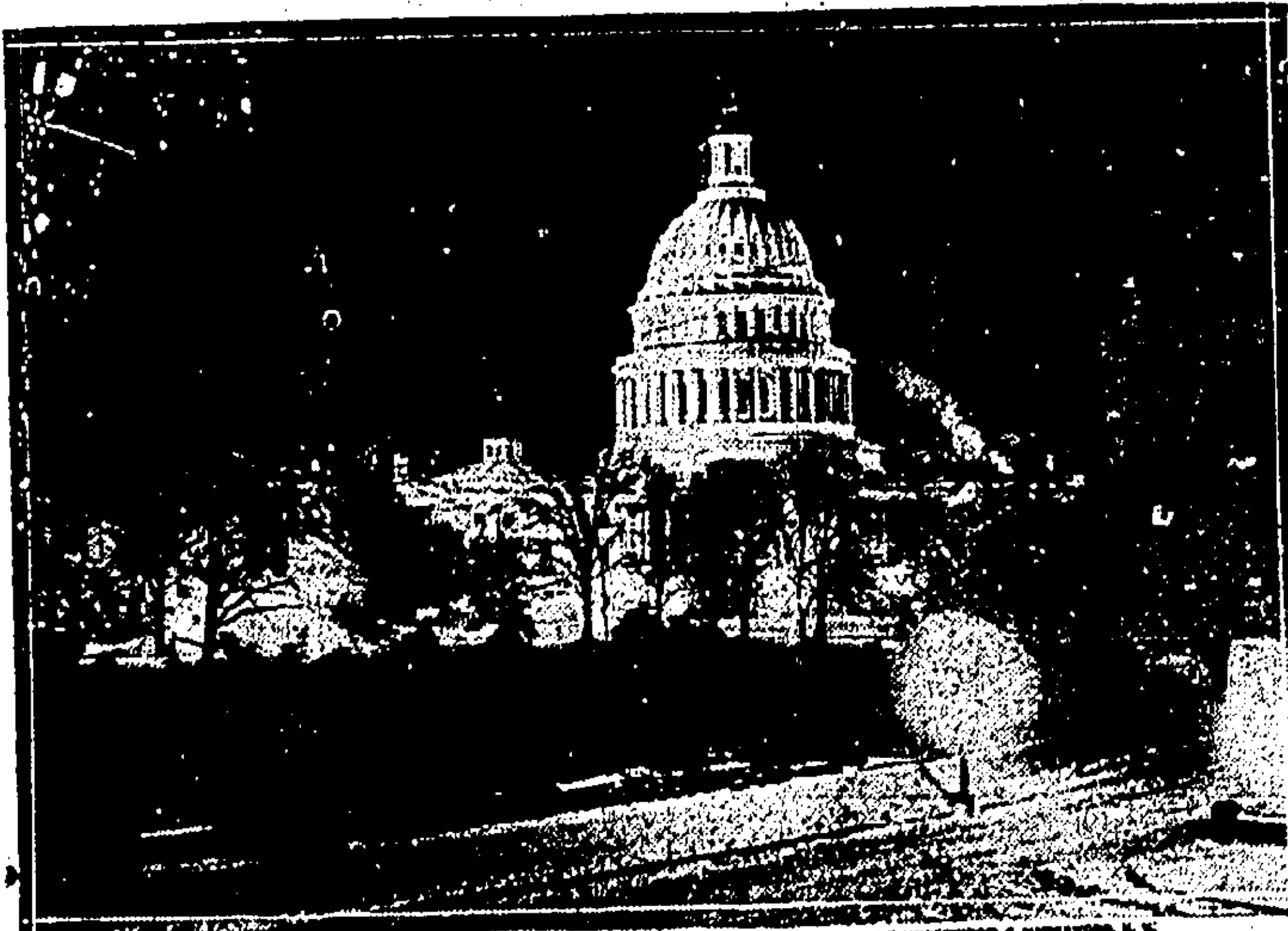
CANTON'S "BLACK WEDNESDAY."



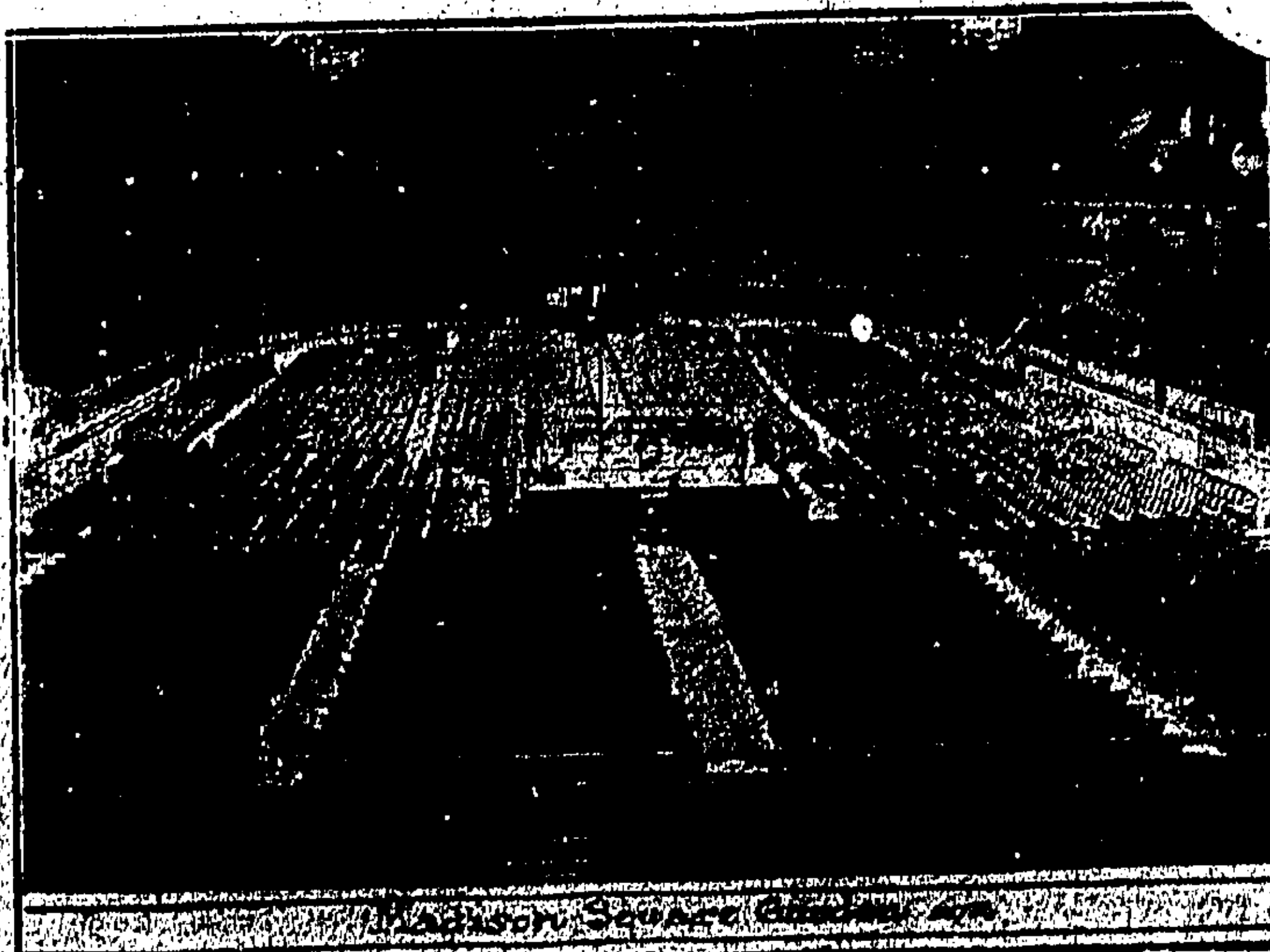
One year ago to-day the Merchants' Volunteer Defence Corps in Canton was attacked and defeated by the Kuomintang forces then under the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and a large section of Salkwan, the business centre of Canton, was burned down.



Another photograph showing the heavy damage caused by the fire on Canton's "Black Wednesday."



A remarkable night view of the Capitol in Washington taken in the glare of a searchlight.



How all that vast, falling building, the stadium at Madison Square Garden which is being demolished to make way for the new stadium.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION
of the
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTIES

being
No. 4, Lower Lascar Row and
No. 3, Upper Lascar Row,
Victoria, Hongkong,
standing on Section A of Inland
Lot No. 249 and Section B of
Inland Lot No. 1240
to be Sold by Order of the
Mortgagees
IN ONE LOT
on
TUESDAY,
20th October, 1925, at 3 p.m.
at No. 2A, D'Aguilar Street,
by Mr. A. G. da ROCHA,
Auctioneer.

For further particulars apply to—
Mr. A. el ARCULLI,
17, Queen's Road Central,
Solicitor for the Vendors,
or

Mr. A. G. da ROCHA
2A, D'Aguilar Street,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1925.

PUBLIC AUCTION
of the
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTIES

being
No. 4, Elgin Street and
No. 33, Peel Street,
Victoria, Hongkong,
standing on Sections D and E
of Inland Lot No. 408
to be Sold by Order of the
Mortgagees
IN ONE LOT
on
TUESDAY,
the 20th day of October, 1925,
at 3 p.m.
at No. 2A, D'Aguilar Street,
by Mr. A. G. da ROCHA,
Auctioneer.

For further particulars apply to—
Mr. A. el ARCULLI,
17, Queen's Road Central,
Solicitor for the Vendors,
or

Mr. A. G. da ROCHA,
2A, D'Aguilar Street,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1925.

PUBLIC AUCTION
of the
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTIES

being
Nos. 136 and 138 Wellington St.
Victoria, Hongkong,
standing on Section D and the
Remaining Portion of Inland Lot
No. 170 to be Sold by Order
of the Mortgagees
IN ONE LOT
on
THURSDAY,
22nd October, 1925, at 3 p.m.
at No. 2A, D'Aguilar Street,
by Mr. A. G. da ROCHA,
Auctioneer.

For further particulars apply to—
Mr. A. el ARCULLI,
17, Queen's Road Central,
Solicitor for the Vendors,
or

Mr. A. G. da ROCHA,
2A, D'Aguilar Street,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1925.

PUBLIC AUCTION
of the
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

being
No. 31A Pokfulam Road,
Victoria, Hongkong,
standing on the Remaining Portion
of Sub-Section 6 of Section C
of Inland Lot No. 797
to be Sold by Order of the
Mortgagees
IN ONE LOT
on
THURSDAY,
the 22nd day of October, 1925,
at 3 p.m.
at No. 2A D'Aguilar Street,
by Mr. A. G. da ROCHA,
Auctioneer.

For further particulars apply to—
Mr. A. el ARCULLI,
17, Queen's Road Central,
Solicitor for the Vendors,
or

Mr. A. G. da ROCHA,
2, D'Aguilar Street,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1925.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Customers that we have removed our business to No. 1, Queen's Road Central, 1st Floor, above A. Ling & Co., from 1st October next. The new premises are well ventilated and we hope to give our customers greater comfort. We also hope they will continue to extend to us their kind patronage.

CAMPBELL & O'BRIEN CO.
Hongkong, 21st Sept., 1925.

